

## New Flaws Undermine Security Of Internet

By John Markoff  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Newly publicized weaknesses in the basic structure of the Internet indicate that the worldwide computer network may need a time-consuming redesign before it can be safely used as a commercial medium.

The flaws could allow an eavesdropper or criminal to divert many types of documents or software programs traveling over the Internet, examine, copy or alter them, and then pass them on to the intended recipient — who would have no easy way of knowing that the files had been intercepted.

Electronic mail and credit card numbers could be read and copied, and special security techniques meant to protect such transactions could be dismantled without the user's knowledge.

That such security flaws exist is not surprising in a system designed originally as a scientific experiment. But the recent rush to the Internet by companies seeking to exploit its commercial possibilities has obscured the fact that giving the system a new purpose has unearthed fundamental problems that could well put off true commercial viability for years.

"Companies would have you believe this is a trivial problem," said Eric Brewer, a professor of computer science at the University of California at Berkeley. "But now there is a financial incentive to exploit these flaws and to do it secretly."

The problems were described in a posting that researchers at the university made this week to several on-line discussion groups. While the discussion groups are intended for computer security experts, they are potentially accessible to millions of Internet users — including break-in artists, who can monitor such electronic discussions for tips on ways to crack computer systems.

The researchers who described the Internet weaknesses include two Berkeley computer science graduate students who noted a security weakness in a popular Netscape Communications Corp. software program last month.

Then, as now, the students said they were publicizing the problems to underscore vulnerabilities facing all companies and customers wishing to use the Internet for commerce.

When the Netscape problems were disclosed last month, the company said the security flaws would be corrected in the next version of its software, which would be available at no charge from Netscape's Internet site.

But the newly publicized flaws in the Internet itself indicate that even if a user downloaded a copy of the new, improved Netscape program, a criminal could tamper with the copy along the way and make it unsafe for use in credit card transactions.

The problem is not Netscape's alone. It could affect any organization that operates a computer from which files or software could be downloaded over the Internet. The weakness can be traced to the technical underpinnings of the network, which was set up more than a quarter-century ago not as a medium for conducting business but as a way for academic and scientific researchers to exchange information.

The disclosure of the flaws casts doubt on the aspirations of companies like Netscape, which last summer had one of the most successful stock offerings in Wall Street history based on the promise of the impending arrival

See INTERNET, Page 6



A French peacekeeper watching utility workers in Sarajevo on Wednesday as a colleague caught up with his reading.

## Rebels Suspend Chechnya Truce Accord They Ask for UN Troops in Another Sign of Rising Tension

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In another sign of deepening tension in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, rebel leaders Wednesday suspended the July 30 military accord with Russia and demanded that international observers and United Nations troops be brought in before they will return to the bargaining table.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, meanwhile, reduced the number of diplomats, to two from six, at its mission in Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, where Russia and the rebels have negotiated. The mission has been the recent target of threats and a grenade attack.

The Chechen rebels' announcement

came two days after Russia said it would suspend participation in the talks, following a bomb attack that gravely wounded its military commander in the region, Lieutenant General Anatoli Romanov. Fifteen others were wounded and three were killed.

The attack set off days of debate among senior Russian officials about whether to impose a state of emergency in the secessionist republic. President Boris N. Yeltsin said he was not yet ready to take that step because other options had not been exhausted, but his hard-line defense and interior ministers have continued to voice support for the plan.

The rebel leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, said through a spokesman in Grozny that the military accord had been suspended and that UN troops were needed. Russia has insisted that the conflict is an internal

matter and is likely to reject the demand for international troops and observers.

In the statement, Mr. Dudayev accused Russia of "continued rocket and bomb attacks against settlements, causing heavy losses against civilians." The rebels have charged that the Russians launched an air attack last Sunday on the village of Roshni-Chu, southwest of Grozny, and shelled Mesker-Yurt, east of the capital. The rebels say the attacks left 40 dead and 84 wounded.

The Russian Army denied that it carried out the attacks, but said there had been a firefight near Mesker-Yurt in which troops responded to an attack from Chechen fighters.

Arkady Volsky, deputy Russian negotiator, said in a television interview Wednesday

See CHECHNYA, Page 6

## Patten Shows Hong Kong Who Continues to Govern

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — In his penultimate annual policy address to the newly seated legislature, Chris Patten, Hong Kong's last colonial governor, showed Wednesday that he is not about to bow out quietly in the remaining 629 days before China takes over this territory.

Mr. Patten spoke for two hours, promising that the outgoing administration will spend more money to care for the elderly and the sick, build new schools and public housing units, cut back on imported labor to combat growing unemployment and step up the battle against corruption and rising crime.

The governor called for lawmakers to give "broad support" to his program and promised to use his constitutional powers as Britain's last appointed governor to veto any legislation he does not like.

And Mr. Patten, who has angered Beijing by expanding democracy and voting rights in the colony, also had a word for

advice for Hong Kong's future rulers: Respect its freedom and "trust Hong Kong."

"I hope that the future sovereign power will show that it does so by starting to talk to members of this council — to all members of this council — who are better placed than most to help others understand the key to Hong Kong's success," he said.

Mr. Patten spoke after the 60-member legislature — the most democratic in Hong Kong's history — was officially sworn in and had elected its new president. China has repeatedly threatened to disband the legislature as soon as it takes control of the colony in 1997, replacing the elected members with an appointed "provisional legislature" chosen by Beijing.

The governor opened his address by saying he saw no reason that members elected last September should not be allowed to serve their full four-year terms.

When he made his first such policy address shortly after arriving here as governor in October 1992, Mr. Patten was at the

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Prime Minister Juppé of France won breathing room in a scandal. Page 7.

## AGENDA

### Cuba Optimistic About Russia Talks

HAVANA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina Gonzalez of Cuba said Wednesday that Cuba and Russia were prepared to start a new chapter in their political and economic relations that would put the difficulties of the recent past behind them.

"There is a willingness on both sides to start a new stage, one that will be characterized by concrete steps," Mr. Robaina said before beginning talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg N. Soskovets of Russia, who arrived in Havana on Tuesday with a delegation of senior government officials and businessmen.

The Russian delegation was the most important to visit Communist-ruled Cuba since the breakup of the Soviet Union in late 1991. The visitors were to hold a week of detailed talks with Cuban leaders aimed at trying to revive political, economic and military ties.

Russia's Interfax news agency, quoting a Russian government source, said the talks would result in the signing of a bilateral trade and payments agreement for 1996-1998.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
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Japan Reopens an Old Wound

INTERNATIONAL Page 9  
Cheers for Israeli Pullout

HEALTH/SCIENCE Page 12  
Ozone Study Earns Nobel

SPONSORED SECTION  
Upstate's Long Chalk Race Page 13-16

## No Exit for Crewmen Aboard Mir Lack of Cash for Replacements Keeps Them Aloft

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — The Euromir mission aboard the Russian space station Mir will have to stay on for an additional five weeks because there is not enough money to send a replacement team, the Interfax news agency reported Wednesday.

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## Spooked by Bungling, the CIA Backs Off in France

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was portrayed here as a minor incident, a mere embarrassment to the intelligence community: Five Americans — four of them CIA officers — were accused by France in February of conducting an economic espionage operation against the government.

The French — American allies after all — expressed outrage. The American ambassador to Paris, Pamela Harriman, summoned by the French to receive an official protest, also fumed.

The affair briefly made headlines, then faded. But now, U.S. officials quietly acknowledge that the episode has had far graver consequences than the Clinton administration ever let on.

The bungled operation forced the CIA to suspend virtually all its operations in France earlier this year, U.S. officials say. Although it could not be determined how long the suspension lasted, it almost certainly hampered the agency's ability to gather information in France on terrorism, arms smuggling and other matters.

The suspension, ordered by CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, apparently left the agency without a significant presence in one of the world's most important hubs for espionage in the post-Cold War world. A

CIA worker said a State Department official warned an agency officer in Paris not even to conduct clandestine operations against non-French targets inside France.

Furthermore, the Paris fiasco may have had a chilling effect on the CIA's ability to spy elsewhere in Western Europe. People at the CIA suggest that the episode so angered the French that they may have shared information about the CIA's economic espionage with other European intelligence services.

The incident has prompted an investigation by the CIA's inspector-general, Fred Hitz, who is trying to determine whether agency officials failed to properly notify Mrs. Harriman of their activities. The ambassador has refused to comment.

People familiar with the case said Mr. Hitz is also trying to ascertain whether carelessness by the CIA agents in the field was responsible for the operation's exposure — what the CIA calls in spy jargon "poor tradecraft." His investigation is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

CIA officials would not talk about the case, and no one interviewed in connection with it agreed to speak on the record because most of the information about the episode remains classified.

But the case has frustrated senior lawmakers on Capitol Hill, some of whom complain that the CIA failed to keep Congress informed.

"They didn't tell us anything before the operation blew," said one member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "They only told us about this at the time that it was hitting the papers."

The case is said to be only the latest skirmish in an economic spy war that has been under way between the United States and France for years. U.S. officials accuse the French intelligence service of trying to pry industrial secrets out of U.S. corporations, angering both the CIA and the FBI.

The February episode is a striking example of the kind of problem the CIA will face as it tries to adapt to new demands now that the Soviet Union is gone, experts said. And in an era when economic competition is paramount, the line between friend and foe is likely to become increasingly blurred.

In the French operation, the CIA was, in effect, spying for Hollywood: At least part of the mission was reportedly intended to determine the strength of the French in television and telecommunications trade negotiations. The United States was opposed to French demands to restrict imports of U.S. television programming into Europe.

People familiar with the case said the operation was

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Model Health System in Crisis / Cutbacks, Frustration and Insecurity

## Canada Watches as Its Doctors Pack Up and Head South

By Anne Swardson  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Ranjit Dhalwal clearly remembers the night he decided Canada was no place to practice medicine.

He had an emergency case, a patient with an eye infection so severe that surgery needed to be performed immediately even though it was 11:30 P.M. A retinal surgeon then practicing in Toronto, Dr. Dhalwal knew that to save the eye, every minute counted.

But only one operating room was available to his practice, and it was occupied. The anesthesiologist in charge refused to call in a second medical team, and it took a shouting match over the phone between him and Dr. Dhalwal to get the operation under way within the hour.

"When I found myself yelling at the anesthesiologist at midnight to save someone's eye, I knew I was in the wrong place," said Dr. Dhalwal. Today, he practices in Augusta, Georgia, a job he selected among six offers around the United States last year. He and his partner have three laser machines like the one he shared in Canada with 11 other ophthalmologists, and when he needs to perform an emergency operation, the operating room at the local hospital is ready as soon as he is.

"I was at the largest teaching hospital in Canada, and I couldn't provide the level of care I can provide in my private office in Augusta," he said. The difference "has been like night and day."

Dr. Dhalwal is one of a growing number of Canadian doctors sadly leaving their country to practice elsewhere, especially in the United States. They leave not so much for the money — although they generally earn more south of the border — but because cutbacks in Canada's nationalized health system are denying them the resources, the funding or the freedom to do their jobs as they desire.

"It's not just pocketbook. It's cuts that reduce access to facilities, to operating room time, to necessary tests," said Jack Armstrong, a Winnipeg pediatrician who is president of the Canadian Medical Association. "Physicians are finding that more and more of their time is taken up with trying to arrange care for patients, or technology."

The Canadian system was often held up as a model during the debate over U.S. health care reform last year. It was short of money even then, but its financial health has deteriorated since then.

The number of the migrants is not large. Net departures are less than 1 percent of Canada's 55,000 doctors, according to government figures. But more leave every



Dr. Ranjit Dhalwal, a retinal surgeon, in his office in Augusta, Georgia, where he moved from Toronto last year.

year, including some of the best. In addition, as cash-strapped provincial governments cut further into the system, departures are likely to increase.

The province of Alberta recently took steps that could reduce physician income by as much as 25 percent over two years; since last spring, four of Calgary's 11 neurosurgeons and about 40 of its 1,800 family doctors have left the country to practice elsewhere.

According to the Alberta Medical Association, 93 doctors have left the province, 70 of them to the United States.

Many of those who left are in their prime practice years of early middle age.

A dozen interviews with doctors in both countries suggest that the decision to leave is difficult and painful, and that doctors tend to leave not because they are lured by higher salaries but because they feel pushed out by a medical system that no longer values them.

"It's a very bad message we've given, and when I counsel young Canadians in my specialty I tell them to try and stay in Canada as long as they can," said Susan MacKinnon, who until she left Toronto

four years ago was considered Canada's leading peripheral nerve surgeon. But, she added, her research grant was barely more than \$40,000 in Canada; her grant from the National Institutes of Health totals \$250,000. "There just wasn't money for research. There's no money in the system. There's not even money to give women radiation for breast cancer," Dr. MacKinnon said.

With her came her husband, Alec Patterson, one of Canada's top lung and heart transplant surgeons. Both now practice at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

Under Canada's national health system, which is funded by federal and provincial governments, patients are treated by the doctor of their choice, and the fee is paid from tax dollars. As costs of the system have skyrocketed in recent years, deficit-ridden provinces have imposed a variety of budget-cutting measures on doctors and hospitals.

In some provinces, income of all doctors is reduced if total annual billings exceed a certain amount. In others, doctors' fees have been cut across the board.

"I'm getting a lot of calls" from Canadian doctors, said Susan Craig, president of Toronto-based Medical Recruitment Services, which specializes in U.S. placements. "Every day doctors call, and the story is the same. The insecurity is what's bothering them."

Generally, Miss Craig said, qualified Canadian doctors have little trouble getting immigration visas that allow them to work in the United States, especially if they are willing to go to smaller communities. Canadian physicians who go south typically can earn from one and a half to two times what they make in Canada, she said. Higher costs for overhead and malpractice insurance are more than offset by higher salaries and low taxes, for the most part.

The loss of the doctors is keenly felt, perhaps because Canadians are proud of their health system and what they see as its advantages over health care in the United States.

In addition, every Canadian taxpayer has a stake in the country's doctors, who are educated largely at government expense. Tuition at Canada's 16 medical schools runs about \$2,800 a year, and the government pays the rest of the \$14,000 it costs to provide the education.

"We are concerned with the loss of highly trained specialists in particular," said Eldon Smith, dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Calgary and president of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges.

Not all Canadian doctors view the United States as a panacea. Eric Grafstein, a Vancouver emergency room doctor, ruled it out after residencies in New York and Baltimore in part because "I'd certainly worry about so many people with guns."

## COMING UP

A slum in Peru known as Virgin Mary Triumphant is on the front lines of a bitter church-state battle over birth control, with each side proclaiming itself protector of the poor.

## Hearing For Claes Planned Friday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, who is fighting for his political life, will get a chance to defend himself Friday before a Belgian parliamentary commission.

Mr. Claes is under pressure to step down over allegations that he knew about payments allegedly made by an Italian aviation firm to his political party in 1988 when he was economics minister.

With calls for his resignation increasing, Mr. Claes's hold on his position as head of the 28-nation military alliance would become even more tenuous if the panel lifted his immunity. That would allow Belgium's highest court, the Cour de Cassation, to prosecute him on charges of bribery.

The special parliamentary commission could rule on the issue as soon as this weekend and the full Parliament could take action next week.

The allegations are in a report by the public prosecutor, Jacques Velu, at the Cour de Cassation. He discussed it with the commission privately Tuesday.

Sources close to the talks said Mr. Velu was concerned by the widespread uproar in the last five days caused by his request to have Mr. Claes indicted and brought before the court.

Mr. Velu needs Parliament's approval to try Mr. Claes at the court, the only one that can prosecute ministers and former ministers.

Mr. Claes was economics minister when the Italian aircraft firm Agusta allegedly paid \$50 million in bribes to obtain a 12-billion-franc government defense contract in 1988.

As minister, he was involved in approving the contract. Agusta says it did nothing wrong to win the contract.

In addition, the Cour de Cassation wants to investigate Mr. Claes's role in 60 million francs in bribes that the French firm Dassault allegedly paid to the Socialist Party to earn a contract to upgrade Belgium's F-16 jet fighters.

Mr. Claes has also asked that a former defense minister, Guy Coe, be indicted in the same scandal. Mr. Coe, now a member of the lower house, will also be heard by the commission Friday. He, too, has said he is not guilty.

For Mr. Claes, NATO's secretary-general for just over a year, the allegations come at an inopportune time: The alliance is trying to set up a 60,000-strong force to police any peace in Bosnia.

Critics said the case was hurting NATO's credibility and damaging Mr. Claes's ability to function effectively as the public face of the military alliance. But throughout the last year Mr. Claes has received firm official backing from NATO members.

The scandal has rocked Belgian politics for years and forced the resignations of four high-ranking Socialist politicians, including the ministers of foreign affairs and transportation.

The 1991 murder of a leading Socialist politician and the suicide last March of a former air force chief also have been linked to the scandal.

Mr. Claes presided Wednesday, as usual, over the alliance's weekly meeting, a NATO spokesman said. It dealt chiefly with the situation in Bosnia. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Paris Will Build a Third Airport

PARIS (AP) — Facing saturated runways around the capital, the French government announced Wednesday that "the moment has come" to build another airport in the Paris region.

As a stopgap, two more runways will be built at Charles de Gaulle Airport north of the capital, the government spokesman, François Baroin, said after the weekly cabinet meeting.

Mr. Baroin said officials would begin a study to choose a site for the new airport, which would alleviate traffic at Charles de Gaulle and at Orly, south of the capital. No schedule has been made for the start of construction.

## Pollution Chokes French Capital

PARIS (AP) — People coughed, wiped watery eyes and rode bicycles to work wearing surgical masks Wednesday as air pollution levels remained unusually high, giving Parisians an idea of what it's like to live in Athens, Cairo or Mexico City.

Smog levels peaked Wednesday morning, after a combination of factors — unusually high temperatures, an absence of wind and unusually heavy traffic caused by a general strike — covered the City of Lights in a grayish, purple haze.

Cabin crews at Alitalia said they were calling a four-hour

strike for Friday, ending their summer truce at the Italian state carrier. (Reuters)

A cultural festival in the city of Nantes, France, was canceled following Cuba's decision to deny exit visas to 320 participating Cuban artists because of what the Cubans called "anti-Cuba propaganda." The festival, scheduled to run in the Atlantic port city from Oct. 16 to 21, was to spotlight Cuban culture — art, music, dance and theater. (AP)

The first direct air link between Israel and Morocco will start on Dec. 3, with flights between Tel Aviv and Marrakesh, an Israeli official said. (AFP)

Cambodia's government denounced a report that visitors to the famous Angkor temple complex to see this month's solar eclipse "should be ready for a hail of bullets." The Information Ministry called it "an attempt to stop foreign tourists from going to visit Cambodia." (AP)

Passengers from an Air France jet were stranded in Sydney on Wednesday because of a 24-hour union ban imposed as a protest against nuclear testing in the Pacific, airline sources said. The Boeing 747 arrived from Paris via Singapore en route to Nouméa, New Caledonia. (AFP)

## Hurricane Roxanne Stings Cozumel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANCON, Mexico — The hurricane designated Roxanne ravaged the Caribbean resort of Cozumel on Wednesday with winds of 110 miles an hour, cutting off all communications, and then moved into the tropical lowlands of the Yucatan Peninsula, gradually losing strength.

As fierce waves pounded hotels on the beachfront, about 10,000 tourists evacuated to higher downtown hotels.

But the storm charged by to the south, and within hours shopkeepers had removed boards from windows, some restaurants had reopened, and

buses were taking tourists back to their hotels.

"We have no communication, neither by telephone nor by radio," with Cozumel, said Amilcar Galvez Aguilar, the local Red Cross commander.

Roxanne, the 10th hurricane of the busy Atlantic season, could be one of the worst storms to hit the peninsula since Hurricane Gilbert swept through the Caribbean in 1989.

The storm's center at 7 A.M. was about 70 miles (115 kilometers) southeast of Merida. It hit the mainland near the Mayan ruins of Tulum and was heading west at about 12 miles

an hour across a flat, jungle terrain sparsely populated with Mayan villages.

The U.S. National Weather Service said the storm's sustained winds had slipped to 80 miles an hour after encountering land. But hurricane forecasters in Miami said the storm would strengthen again Monday afternoon as it moved over the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The storm struck eastern Mexico two days after a strong earthquake on the country's Pacific coast killed at least 48 people, injured nearly 200 others and almost 10,000 homeless.

Phil Dzardziel, a 27-year-old rancher from Douglas,

Wyoming, was one of those taking a bus back to a beachfront hotel from downtown. He said his honeymoon with his wife Susie, 22, had become more than the lazy, sun-splashed vacation that they had envisioned.

"I guess this is what they call getting off to a stormy start," the bridegroom said. (AP, AFP)

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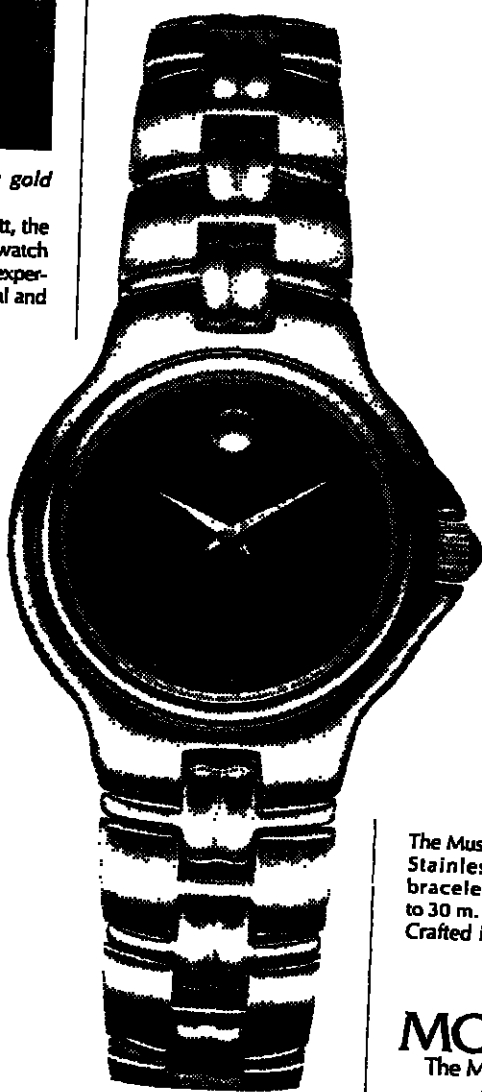
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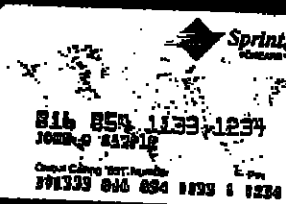


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## THE AMERICAS

# An Odd Alliance Opposes Immigration Bill

## Conservatives and Liberals Join With Businesses and Church

By Matthew Purdy  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Congress considers some of the most severe anti-immigration measures since the 1920s, it is facing resistance from a surprising alliance of high-tech manufacturers, religious leaders, conservative think tanks, civil liberties organizations and tiny, grassroots immigrant groups.

From Microsoft, which is fighting limitations on visas for foreign computer scientists, to the Roman Catholic Church, which is battling for the rights of political refugees, the coalition is giving some left to the loosely organized opposition by immigrants, who belatedly realized that the mood of the country had turned against them.

"There's a wide array of groups that think the legal immigration system is not broken and doesn't need radical changes," said Ira Rubenstein, a senior lawyer for Microsoft.

It is a loose alliance, and each group has its own concerns with the Omnibus Immigration Bill that is before the House Judiciary Committee, and with similar proposals in the Senate. The diversity of the opposition reflects the broad sweep of the various congressional proposals, which be-

gan as an attack on illegal immigration and were broadened to restrict legal immigration as well.

Manufacturers, insisting that to remain competitive they need foreigners with special skills, oppose attempts to limit visas used by U.S. companies to hire foreign engineers, computer programmers and scientists.

Ethnic groups in cities across the country denounce a proposal that would cut the annual level of legal immigration by 30 percent and restrict immigrants' rights to bring their foreign relatives here.

Church organizations and immigration lawyers oppose pending cuts in the number of refugees and the rights of people seeking political asylum.

And a proposed national computer system to enable employers to check the legal status of prospective workers has drawn opposition both from civil liberties groups, which fear it would lead to discrimination, and from anti-regulation libertarians and business organizations, who see it as an expensive and invasive growth of government.

These groups do not speak with a single voice, and they do not have a single agenda. But the cumulative effect of their activities is expanding what was a one-sided debate about how immigrants are draining the American economy to consider the role

of immigrants in helping the country stay competitive in the global economy and in restoring forgotten inner-city neighborhoods.

While it is unclear whether they are having any impact beyond that, the opponents of the new restrictions seem to have pushed the Judiciary Committee to consider splitting the omnibus bill into two, one focusing on illegal immigration and the other on legal immigration.

Representatives have been lobbied from all sides. The Massachusetts Immigration and Refugee Advocacy Coalition and the Reebok Shoe Co. have lobbied Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat who sits on the Judiciary Committee.

The National Association of Manufacturers, Intel and the Cato Institute, a conservative study group in Washington, have lobbied Representative Lamar Smith, a Texas Republican whose legislation contains the strong restrictions.

The most interesting union is between traditionally liberal immigration groups and pro-growth, free-trade conservative organizations, which defend immigration as a matter of principle and espouse the virtues of most immigrants. They have always agreed on the benefits of immigration, but they rarely allied themselves publicly.

## Simpson Cancels NBC Interview

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson on Wednesday canceled his live interview with NBC, the network's news anchor, Tom Brokaw, announced.

The interview would have been the first extensive interview since Mr. Simpson was acquitted of the murders of his former wife and her friend.

Mr. Brokaw went live on the air to announce the change, saying Mr. Simpson's lawyers decided that they could not abide by the original agreement for the interview.

NBC had said it would conduct the interview only if it were done with no ground rules. Mr. Simpson's lawyers did not immediately return telephone calls seeking more information.

Mr. Brokaw said Mr. Simpson's lawyers objected to the nature of the questions that NBC was going to ask. Mr. Simpson faces wrongful-death lawsuits that limit what he can say.

Mr. Simpson, who declined to take the stand during his yearlong trial, was to have

been asked about evidence, domestic abuse and other key issues, the president of NBC News, Andrew Lack, said Tuesday.

The interview promised to be a ratings bonanza for the network. But it also drew criticism, scared off advertisers and forced other networks to change programming.

Since Monday, when it announced the interview, NBC had been deluged with angry telephone calls, a spokeswoman said.

It has also faced organized protests, particularly from women's groups. In addition, some advertisers were so opposed to taking part in the other two hours of the program that they pulled commercials they had paid for in the programs the Simpson interview would have replaced.

Mr. Brokaw and Katie Couric were to question Mr. Simpson as part of a three-hour "Dateline NBC" special on Mr. Simpson, his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald L. Goldman. The live, one-hour interview, which was to run uninterrupted by commercials, would have been the centerpiece of the program.

## Plan to Cut Medicare Is Backed By Doctors

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After receiving assurances that Medicare payments to doctors would be cut less than originally planned, the American Medical Association expressed support for a House Republican plan to redesign the medical plan for the elderly.

Leaders of the association issued a statement after meeting with the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, saying, "AMA endorses House GOP plan to transform Medicare."

Republicans in the House and Senate want to cut projected spending on Medicare by \$270 billion, or 14 percent, in the next seven years. Of that amount, \$26.4 billion would have come from strict new limits on Medicare payments for doctors' services.

Kirk B. Johnson, senior vice president of the association, said Tuesday night that the doctors would receive billions of dollars more than the Republicans had planned. But he and Mr. Gingrich refused to give details, and they would not specify which other groups might receive less money to make up the difference.

Mr. Gingrich had been wooing the doctors all summer in the hope of winning their endorsement for the Republicans' Medicare plan. But just last week — a few days after details of the plan were disclosed — spokesmen for the American Medical Association complained that it would not only slow the growth of Medicare payments to doctors, but actually reduce payments for many services.

In response, House Republicans made unspecified financial concessions to the doctors, and their support was apparently one result. Mr. Gingrich, thrilled with the endorsement, said it showed that the Republicans were willing to listen to suggestions from various interest groups.

The president of the association, Dr. Lonnie R. Bristow, said: "This legislation will expand choices for Medicare beneficiaries, allowing them to open medical savings accounts in conjunction with high-deductible insurance policies, enroll in private sector coverage plans or remain in the traditional Medicare program."

For the association, he said, the Republican plan "represents the end of a decade-long quest to put Medicare on a fiscally sound basis, as well as the beginning of a new journey toward delivery of appropriate quality care in a more fiscally prudent environment."

Dr. Bristow praised elements of the plan that would exempt doctors from antitrust laws in certain situations and limit payment of damages to some victims of medical malpractice.

The medical association sways votes on Capitol Hill. It has shrewd lobbyists and a political action committee that donates tens of thousands of dollars to congressional candidates. In the battle over President Bill Clinton's health plan, the association endorsed the goal of health insurance coverage for all Americans, but criticized many details of his plan and wavered in its support for his proposal that all employers be required to buy health insurance for their employees.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Perot Voter Sign-Up Lags

LOS ANGELES — With less than two weeks to the qualifying deadline, preliminary voter-registration figures from California counties critical to Ross Perot's hopes of creating a new national political party indicate that the Texas billionaire's effort is falling far short of the goal.

To qualify in California, the first and perhaps most critical test of the proposed new party's appeal, Mr. Perot and his supporters must register 89,007 new party members by Oct. 24. But on Tuesday, voter registrars for Orange and San Diego counties reported that only 437 people had signed up so far as new members of the Reform Party.

Los Angeles County officials said that as of Oct. 5, the latest data they had available, Reform Party backers had submitted only 22 registrations. County officials said they would not have a new tally until Friday.

The Secretary of State's Office declined to provide statewide totals, but the three Southern California counties provided nearly half of the 2.3 million votes Mr. Perot received in the state when he ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1992. (LAT)

### A New Zeal for Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee will approve the full \$245 billion, seven-year Republican tax cut, dismissing speculation that the proposal's cost would be trimmed to placate a loose band of conservatives and moderates uneasy with the plan, according to Republican leaders in the Senate.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said to reporters: "We're at \$245 billion." The chairman of the committee, William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, pledged that the package would include practically all of the tax provisions in the House-passed version — including a \$500-a-child tax credit, a reduction in the capital gains tax rate and a raft of tax breaks for businesses.

But Republican leaders are considering ideas for reducing the cost of the tax credit by lowering the income eligibility cutoff for families to \$100,000 a year, from \$200,000, and by making the credit temporary, sources said.

### Away From Politics

• Flight attendants who struck American Airlines in 1993 have won a 17 percent pay increase over six years. In addition, the 20,000-member Association of Professional Flight Attendants retained their vacation time and most of the work rules that American had sought to change. (NYT)

• The removal of Doris Duke's former butler and the United States Trust Co. as executors of the late tobacco heiress's \$1.2 billion estate by a surrogate court was upheld by a New York state appeals court. Last May, Surrogate Eve Preminger dismissed the butler, Bernard Lafferty, from his duties as executor after ruling in Surrogate's Court in Manhattan that he was using Miss Duke's immense fortune to finance his own "profligate lifestyle." (NYT)

• An 88-year-old woman died after being stung by hundreds of Africanized honey bees.

Meanwhile, a new element in the proceedings was announced Wednesday when the White House accused congressional Republican leaders of breaking off informal talks on a compromise budget.

"They broke off discussions," the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said when asked whether the budget talks were at a standstill. (WP, Reuters)

### Gramm in Hanging Mood

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Senator Phil Gramm is upping the ante in his bid for the Cuban American Republican vote in southern Florida.

Wearing a borrowed guayabera while campaigning in Miami's Little Havana section, the Texas senator expanded on the position of some of the other contenders for the Republican presidential nomination that President Fidel Castro of Cuba be barred from traveling to the United Nations in New York.

"The only purpose that we should allow Fidel Castro into America for is to put him in prison or to hang him," Mr. Gramm said, according to the Miami Herald.

Mr. Castro applied for a visa Monday to attend the United Nations' 50th anniversary festivities, the State Department said Tuesday, adding that the application was under review.

In New York, Cardinal John O'Connor of the Roman Catholic Church expressed a willingness to meet with Mr. Castro, the cardinal's spokesman said. The spokesman, Joseph Zwilling, said the Cuban government had made no request for such a meeting. "The cardinal, as is his custom, would be willing to meet with him, if it's possible," he said. (WP, NYT)

### Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in a speech Wednesday to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund: "There are those who say that American should simply erect a wall and live within its own borders economically and, when it comes to foreign policy, we should just go it alone. But, my fellow citizens of our shared planet, economic interdependence is a fact of life." (AP)

The bees swarmed from the wall of a vacant house as Mary Williams walked home from her sister's house near Mesa, Arizona. (AP)

• The award of more than \$8 million to a man whose liver was damaged by a combination of wine and Extra-Strength Tylenol was upheld by a U.S. appeals court in Richmond, Virginia. McNeil-P.P.C. Inc., makers of the acetaminophen pain reliever, claimed Antonio Benedi failed to prove that Tylenol caused his injuries. (AP)

• Four boys have admitted to building the illegal campfire that is being blamed for setting off a wildfire that destroyed 40 homes and burned 12,354 acres in a Northern California seashore park. (AP)

• NASA will try for a fifth time to launch the space shuttle Columbia on a laboratory-research mission Saturday. Columbia has been grounded for two weeks by a leaky engine valve, sluggish hydraulics, and most recently, a failed computer signal-relay box. A hurricane also caused one delay. (AP)

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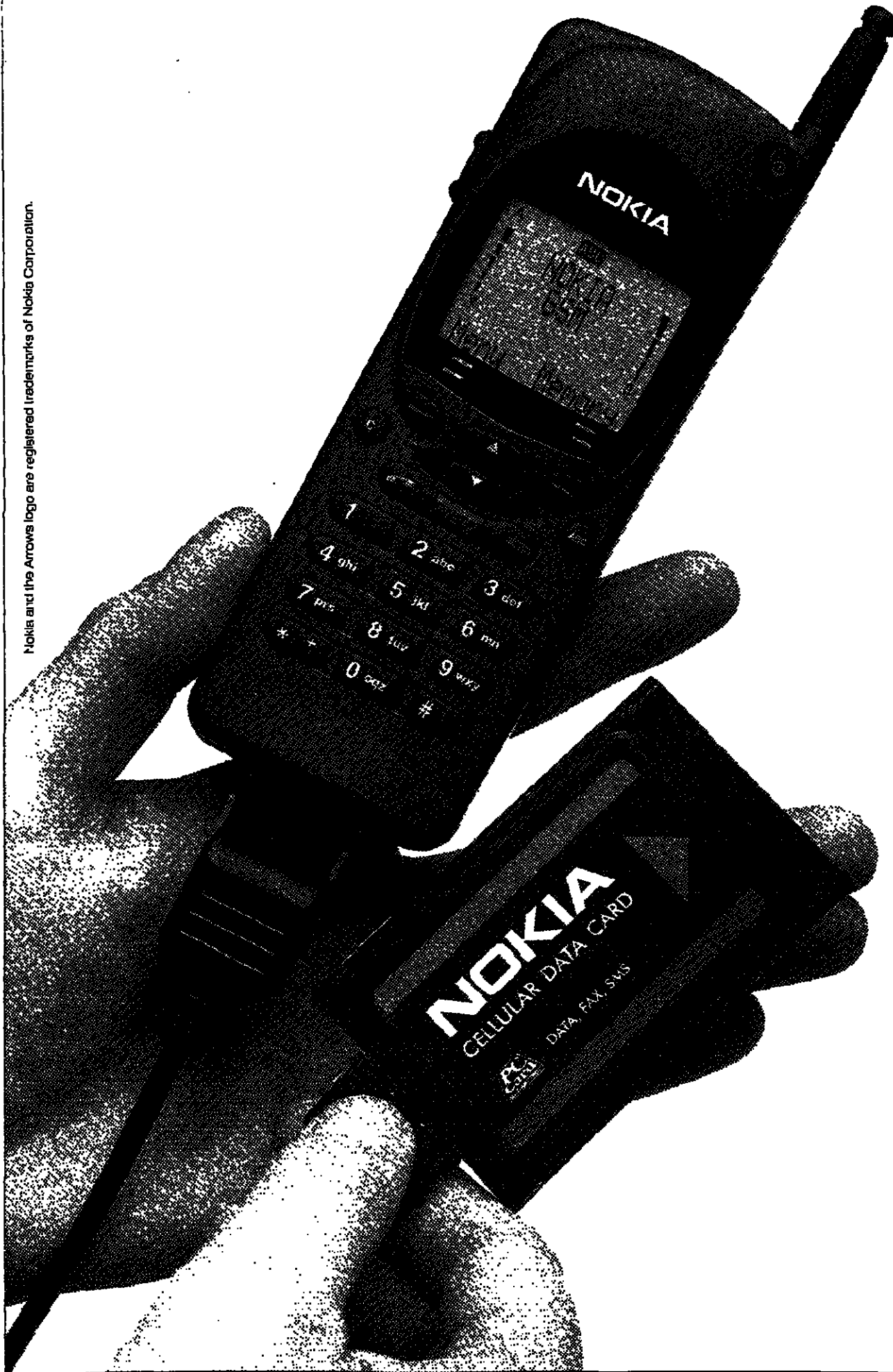
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## ASIA

## Japan Again Defends Annexation of Korea as Legal

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government raised new questions Wednesday about its constitution for past militarism by insisting that its annexation of Korea in 1910 was legal and was not forced on the Korean people.

This assertion, which ignores the role of Japanese troops in forcing the annexation, raises new questions about Japan's willingness to come to terms with its past.

The statement Wednesday from Tokyo would be equivalent to the German government's declaring that its invasion of France during World War II had been legal and amicable, because agreements were signed between Germany and the puppet government in Vichy.

The assertions Wednesday by a government spokesman are likely to add to anger in Asia over Japan's reluctance to apologize for wartime brutality, and confirm the loathing that many Koreans and Chinese feel for Japan.

The latest dispute began when Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said in Parliament on Thursday that the 1910 Japan-Korea treaty of annexation had been signed in a legally valid way. This reflected Japan's long-standing argu-

ment, but it was surprising because Mr. Murayama had appeared to be one of the few Japanese politicians genuinely remorseful for Japan's militarism.

South Koreans and North Koreans bitterly criticized Mr. Murayama's remarks, but Wednesday the Japanese government expanded on them. As translated by the Kyodo news agency, Koken Nosaka, the chief cabinet secretary and the government's chief spokesman, said at a press conference that the annexation of Korea had been completed according to legal procedures rather than under compulsion without regard to the will of the Korean people.

It may be possible to argue that the 1910 agreement was legal in a narrow sense, in that it was signed by a Korean prime minister — albeit a Japanese puppet. But history books are virtually unanimous that it was forced on Korea by military means.

Japan had earlier assassinated a Korean queen and, by military pressure in 1905, forced the country to become a protectorate of Japan. Tokyo then dissolved the Korean Army before drafting the annexation treaty and compelling its puppet officials to agree.

Even Japanese school textbooks, which are screened by the government and are widely

criticized abroad as playing down Japanese misconduct, acknowledge that annexation was forced on Korea.

"Japan annexed Korea in the face of strong opposition from the Koreans themselves," says one elementary school textbook, while a junior high school textbook says, "In 1910, Japan forced Korea to sign a treaty that made it a colony of Japan."

Mr. Nosaka did say Wednesday that Japan was deeply sorry for the pain inflicted during Japan's colonial rule of Korea, from 1910 to 1945, when Koreans were enslaved and massacred. He added that Prime Minister Murayama was determined to enjoy good relationships with North and South Korea.

The authorities in South and North Korea had no immediate reaction to Mr. Nosaka's comments. However, they had earlier condemned Mr. Murayama's remarks.

"The Korean government has always said that the 1910 annexation treaty between Korea and Japan was signed under coercion and was against the will of the Korean people," the Korean government said Tuesday. "Therefore it was invalid from the very beginning."

The North Koreans condemned Mr. Murayama with even harsher language, condemning

"the outbursts of the Japanese prime minister" in an article Monday in the Communist Party newspaper.

"The utterances of the Japanese prime minister show that it is an invariable state policy of Japan to take the road to overseas aggression and expansion without admitting her past crimes," the newspaper declared.

The newspaper recalled Mr. Murayama's apology for Japanese wartime aggression, issued on Aug. 15 on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, calling it an effort to "deceive the international community."

Mr. Murayama's August statement, the first unambiguous apology by a Japanese prime minister for wartime brutality, had been praised around the world. It contrasted with a parliamentary resolution that expressed only "remorse" or "reflection" for "aggressive-like actions" committed by Japan during the war.

In June, a former foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, caused a furor in South Korea by suggesting that the 1910 treaty had been concluded "harmoniously." After violent protests in Korea, including a firebombing of a Japanese cultural center in Seoul, Mr. Watanabe apologized and said he should not have used the word "harmoniously."

## Photo Is Published Of Cracks in Atoll

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
RENNES, France — The newspaper Ouest-France on Wednesday carried a photograph of a huge crack in coral at France's nuclear testing site on Mururoa Atoll, which it said had been taken by a diver in the 1980s.

The picture of a three-meter-wide fissure, which the paper said ran for several kilometers, seemed certain to fuel a debate over the safety of the current series of underground blasts at Mururoa and Fangataua.

Ouest-France quoted experts as saying the fissure was created by blasts carried out under the coral rim of the atoll that were discontinued in 1986. Tests at both atolls have been carried out since then in rock deep beneath their lagoons.

The newspaper stressed that the crack was in the coral and not in the volcanic basalt deep below sea level where the nuclear devices are exploded and their radioactive debris is trapped.

The government last week accused the newspaper Le Monde of lying and threatened court action after it published a map of alleged cracks in the rock under Mururoa. Le Monde stood by its assertion that the cracks could be torn open by explosions.

Ouest-France, in its report, said: "Here is a photo that shows that cracks exist in the coral massif of Mururoa, although Hervé de Charette, the foreign minister, told the National Assembly on Oct. 4 that 'No crack of any kind has ever been found.'"

France's Atomic Energy Commission has admitted that there were cracks in the coral but insisted that they posed no threat.

Ouest-France said that there was no risk of radioactivity leaking out through the coral cracks. "The real, if not the only, threat these fissures present is that of a landslide that could be triggered by a tidal wave," it said. (Reuters, AFP)



IN STEP WITH SELF-RULE — Honor guards practicing Wednesday near Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum for the anniversary of Hanoi's liberation.

## Murayama to Press For Okinawa Cuts

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Wednesday that he would ask the United States to reduce its U.S. military presence on Okinawa when he meets President Bill Clinton in Japan next month.

American servicemen on Okinawa have come under intense scrutiny since three soldiers were arrested last month for allegedly raping a 12-year-old girl there.

The incident has sparked protests across the country and given opponents of the military alliance between Japan and the United States a potent argument.

Hoping to quiet the uproar, Mr. Murayama said he would seek discussions on reducing the U.S. military presence when he sees Mr. Clinton at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Speaking in Parliament, the prime minister denounced the rape as "disgusting" and said he understood Okinawans' anger over it and the "numerous base-related incidents" there over the years.

"It is said that Okinawa is located within the bases," he

added, referring to the heavy concentration of U.S. facilities on the small, southern Japanese island.

Under a mutual security treaty, about 45,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Japan, nearly 30,000 of them on Okinawa. Almost 75 percent of the land set aside for the U.S. military installations in Japan is on Okinawa.

Tensions between U.S. forces and local residents are always high on Okinawa and have been particularly strong even before the rape because of several recent brawls and the murder of an Okinawan woman by a Marine in May.

The U.S. military was further embarrassed by the arrest last month of a sailor who allegedly exposed himself to a schoolgirl during a port call in Nagasaki. The three servicemen accused of the rape — two Marines and a sailor — are in Japanese custody awaiting trial. If convicted, they could face a maximum sentence of life in prison.

Officials on both sides have indicated a willingness to make cutbacks on Okinawa, probably by relocating some smaller facilities to other parts of Japan.

## Burmese Dissident Wins Post

RANGOON — Burma's democracy leader, Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, has been reappointed general secretary of the party she helped found seven years ago, party sources said Wednesday.

The dissident, who was released from six years of house arrest in July, was reappointed leader of the National League for Democracy at a party meeting Tuesday, the sources said. The party swept a 1990 election but the result was ignored by the ruling junta, which reacted by cracking down on pro-democracy movements.

Two other senior party members released from prison in March, Tin Oo and Kyi Maung, were appointed vice chairmen. (Reuters)

## Macao Blocks China on Suspects

MACAO — The supreme court of the Portuguese enclave of Macao on Wednesday rejected China's extradition requests for two suspected criminals.

The decision was made after Portugal's constitutional court in Lisbon ruled in July that the two suspects' extradition would be unconstitutional, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said. The Portuguese constitution bans the extradition of suspects to countries where they could face the death penalty.

The two suspects, Yeung Yu-leung and Lei Chan-wah, both of Hong Kong, could be tried in Macao for the crimes they are alleged to have committed in China, the news agency said. Mr. Yeung is accused of murder and Mr. Lei of trafficking in drugs. (AFP)

## Taipei Delays Military Exercise

TAIPEI — Taiwan has postponed military exercises scheduled in November for at least two months, Defense Minister Chiang Chung-ling said Wednesday. But he said the annual maneuver would take place before June.

Observers saw the move as an attempt to avoid further antagonizing China at a time of already tense relations. China staged two missile drills off the northern coast of Taiwan in June and July. Taiwan has staged several military exercises in response, moves that some have feared could invite a serious military retaliation by Beijing. (AFP)

## East Timor Appeals for Help

DILI, East Timor — The governor of East Timor, Abilio Soares, urged Indonesia's security forces Wednesday to restore order after gangs of youths rampaged through the capital in the worst unrest in the territory this year.

Mr. Soares said the rioting followed the killing Monday of a civil servant and the revenge slaying of a youth. (Reuters)

## Cambodia Shakeup Lauded

PHNOM PENH — Diplomats and foreign observers here Wednesday hailed the Cambodian government's demotion and dismissal of 85 percent of its police generals as a major step toward reform.

"We see this as a good move, a part of and a continuation of military reform that should contribute to the efficiency of the police," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said. (AFP)

## For the Record

A North Korean army colonel has defected to South Korea through an unnamed Southeast Asian country, the South's intelligence chief said Wednesday. (AFP)

Four Westerners held hostage by guerrillas in Kashmir spent their 100th day in captivity with no end to their ordeal in sight, officials in Srinagar, India, said. (Reuters)

## VOICES From Asia

Chris Patten, governor of Hong Kong, addressing the Legislative Council: "I hope that the future sovereign power will... talk to members of this council — to all members of this council — who are better placed than most to help others understand the key to Hong Kong's success." (WP)

Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition leader: "It is worrisome that confrontation between South and North Korea has increased in spite of the resolution of North Korea's nuclear problem." (Reuters)

## Toxic Fumes Fell New Zealanders

WELLINGTON — At least 50 people were treated at hospitals Wednesday after a fire and explosion at a New Zealand insecticide plant sent toxic fumes into the atmosphere, emergency officials said.

More than 700 people living near the Auckland plant were evacuated from their homes as fire fighters battled the blaze. Fifteen of the injured were kept overnight for observation. Most complained of breathing and eye problems and dizziness. Firemen used special clothing and breathing apparatus because the insecticide involved in the blaze was highly toxic.

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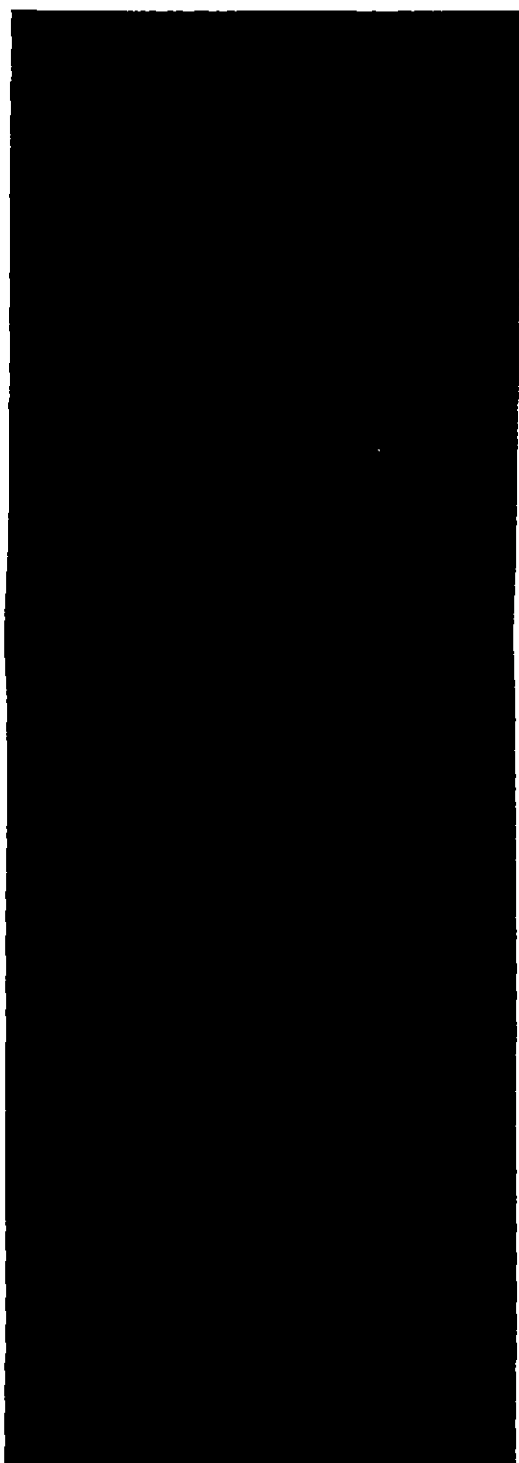
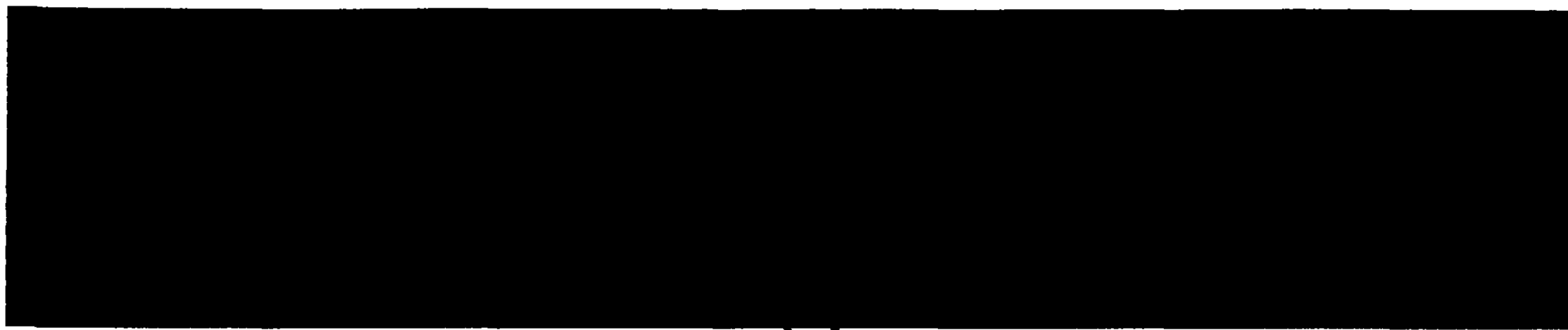
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## INTERNATIONAL

# Inquiry Into Train Sabotage Explores Grudge as Motive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HYDER, Arizona — Workers started clearing the wreckage of the derailed Amtrak train Wednesday as federal investigators tried to determine whether the sabotage that killed one person and wounded 100 others was an act of terrorism aimed at the government or the terrible handiwork of someone with a grudge.

One source close to the investigation said authorities were "leaning a little bit more toward an inside job, either a railroad employee or an employee combined with an outside group." Another source cited railroad merger plans and said: "Employees could be laid off. Employees could be disgruntled."

But another source said the investigators had not made a determination. "We're still open-minded. We're not leaning in any direction yet. We're looking at railroad employees and radical groups," he said.

The FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, was asked on his way out of a Washington briefing Wednesday if he expected to arrest "the guys" responsible for the derailment soon.

"Guys?" Mr. Freeh responded, underlining that the bureau has not reached conclusions about whether one or more persons were in-

involved or even the sex of the saboteur or saboteurs.

A manifesto left at the crash site was critical of local and federal police. But a government source said it differed in style from what investigators have come to expect from militant anti-government groups. A passenger who saw the manifesto said it appeared to be "sarcastically poetic."

At the wreckage, in and along the sides of a rocky, sun-bleached ravine 27 miles (43 kilometers) east of this small desert town, cranes began lifting the overturned coaches so investigators could look under them. Sections of track were unloaded from flatbed trucks to replace the segment the saboteurs had damaged.

The train, carrying 248 passengers and 20 crew members from Miami to Los Angeles, hit tracks that had been loosened and moved from a section above the ravine. Its two locomotives managed to cross a trestle over the ravine and stay on the rails. But several of its cars left the tracks, and three toppled into the wash.

A sleeping car attendant was killed. Amtrak said about 100 other people, including several children, were injured, five of them critically. Many were in cars that fell 30 feet (9 meters) into the ravine.

The FBI sent about 90 agents to the site, which made this the agency's second-biggest crime scene investigation after the bombing last April of an Oklahoma City federal building. The FBI is calling the probe "Operation Splitrail."

The manifesto discovered at the crash site mentioned federal raids on the Branch Davidian religious group near Waco, Texas, and on a family at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

Investigators said the manifesto was signed "Sons of the Gestapo" or "Sons of Gestapo." Terrorism experts said they knew of no such group.

On Wednesday, Randy Weaver, the white separatist at the center of the siege at Ruby Ridge, issued a statement denouncing the sabotage and saying he had never heard of "Sons of Gestapo." "I am angry that anyone would use the tragedy that occurred to my family as some kind of justification for further senseless killing and more tragedy," said Mr. Weaver, whose wife and 14-year-old son were killed along with a federal marshal in the 1992 siege. "I hope that the persons who derailed that train and killed and seriously injured innocent people will be caught and tried and brought to justice."

Michele Cruz, 29, a nurse from Sacramento, California, who was a passenger on the train, said she, too, had seen a copy of the manifesto.

As she walked along the tracks after the crash, Ms. Cruz said, she spotted a man with a red beard and mustache who was guarding it. She said she did not know who the man was.

The message, she said, "started out as something like you read in a book, how people are victimized, something about as the lights go down in the night, the mothers and daughters begin to pray, possibly kneel to pray."

Ms. Cruz said the message was on a standard sheet of white typing paper. "The biggest impression on me was it was like brand new," she said. "It didn't look like it had been thrown around the desert."

The note was not handwritten but typed, perhaps by a computer printer, said a source close to the federal investigation. The source said its style differed from the usual rhetoric of anti-government militants. Another source agreed and described the message as two paragraphs long and "almost literary, poetic" in style. (LAT, AP)

## China Ready to Fight On Taiwan and Tibet, Singapore's Lee Says

Agence France-Press

SINGAPORE — Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said in an interview published Wednesday that China was ready to go to war over Taiwan and Tibet.

The former prime minister, who has close ties with senior Chinese leaders, said he was told during a visit to Beijing in August that Taiwan will not be allowed to use ties with the United States as a lever to pursue independence.

Mr. Lee said Chinese officials told him that if Taiwan persisted with such efforts, "we cannot rule out the use of force."

Mr. Lee gave the interview to Global Viewpoint, a commentary service of the Los Angeles Times, which was serialized by Singapore's Straits Times.

Mr. Lee said Washington had touched sore points on Taiwan and Tibet, and "the Chinese have thus responded ferociously."

"This is a very dangerous zone to prod," he said. "Anything that threatens China's unity is cause for war."

He said that Beijing was ready to compromise on disputes like trade and intellectual property rights. "But if the U.S. interferes with the unity of China, that is a hostile act," he said. "They will respond, and damn the consequences."

"The U.S. must simply accept that Tibet is part of China, that Taiwan is part of China," Mr. Lee said. "It should stop challenging that."

"If the Dalai Lama is led to believe through five-minute photo opportunities with President Clinton that he can act like Lee Teng-hui, China will not sit idly by," as the Chinese put it.

Lee Teng-hui is Taiwan's president. The Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, met with President Bill Clinton at the White House on Sept. 13.

## Horrors in Bosnia Follow Old Cycle

'None of These People Know What Human Rights Are'

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

GORICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Muslim woman with dyed blonde hair was happy to learn that her hometown, Sanski Most, was captured Tuesday by forces of the Muslim-led government army.

The Serbs — the ones who kicked her out of her house, forced her to sleep outside for a week, stole everything she had and sent her across a minefield — were themselves on the run now.

The only problem, she said, was her husband. The last time she saw him was more than a week ago. Paramilitary troops from neighboring Serbia took him away with the rest of the men when they "cleansed" the Muslims from Sanski Most. They also grabbed most of the Muslim men from Prijedor and Bosanski Novi, two nearby cities. Then they kicked her and more than 6,000 women, children and elderly men out of northern Bosnia.

In the latest spasm of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia, thousands of Muslim women, children and old people have poured into villages such as Goric near the Muslim-held central Bosnian town of Zenica, the victims of Serbian expulsion from northern Bosnia.

More than 1,000 Muslim men are missing, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Only one man between 17 and 65 years old has arrived in the area since the expulsions began Friday. A 48-year-old businessman, he bought his freedom from Serbian paramilitaries for \$500.

The cruelty on all sides of Bosnia's divide underscores a main point that seems to escape Western negotiators who speak of the necessity of ensuring human rights as they try to secure a peace deal.

"None of these people know what human rights are," said Monique Tuffell, who runs the Zenica office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "They — and I mean all sides — have no idea how to treat people."

In Goric, evidence of lack of respect for human rights was plainly evident. Women still shrank with tears as they remem-

bered their exodus from Serb-controlled lands.

The story of one woman, Zumra, was illustrative of the rest.

Serbian paramilitaries led by Zeljko Razanovic — known as Arkan — a Yugoslav gang leader with close ties to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, barged into her house in Sanski Most on Sept. 22 and told her that she had five minutes to leave.

The Serbian thugs told Zumra to go to the village of Schovci, just north of Sanski Most. For a while they found shelter there in the house of a friend. But when the friend was also expelled, the Muslim group — which had swelled to more than 20 people — had no place to go. They camped out, sleeping on the ground and living through a week of rain.

On Sunday, buses with license plates from Vukovar, a Serbian-held city in eastern Croatia where Arkan has a base, arrived in the town. The Serbs separated husbands, sons over 17 and fathers, generally below 65, Zumra said.

Arkan's men then moved the women onto the buses and off they went arriving in the town of Blatnica, about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) away. During the trip, Serbian soldiers stopped the buses on numerous occasions, stealing every piece of jewelry they could find. Ms. Tuffell said her office had received "credible" reports from two teenage girls, 16 and 17, that they had been raped along the way.

From Blatnica, the women, children and elderly ran another gauntlet of horror and tough times. More Serbs stole whatever remaining goods or money they had. Then leaving Serb territory, they were forced to cross — single file — over a makeshift bridge of logs that spanned a river swollen with rain. Zumra said she witnessed one woman fall into the waters.

When Zumra's children first saw soldiers from the mostly Muslim army on this side of the battlelines, they began shouting and tried to run toward the men. Zumra did not believe it and held them back.

"Then we realized it was true," she said. "We were safe. We all began crying."



A young man in Sarajevo taking advantage of the calm there Wednesday to cut firewood for the approaching winter.

## TRUCE: Cease-Fire Is Signed as Thousands Flee Last-Minute Fighting

Continued from Page 1

struggle for freedom, honor and existence of the Serb people," Serbian authorities in the threatened town of Prijedor said.

The mayor of Banja Luka, Predrag Radic, said the Serbs would fight "for every building and every street."

The International Committee of the Red Cross said 40,000 Serbs were on the move.

On the other side of the lines, the Serbs were rushing to expel up to 20,000 non-Serbs remaining in northern Bosnia, aid officials said Wednesday.

Aggravating their plight, many Muslim refugees struggling into government territory are being sent against their will to resettle unstable frontline areas, UN and Red Cross workers said.

Bosnian Serbs were separat-

ing draft-age Muslim and Croatian men from families being expelled, they said, and there were alarming reports of summary executions and rapes.

Aid officials predicted that even when a cease-fire began, it probably would not stop the brutal, last-minute effort to redraw Bosnia's ethnic map permanently.

"The expulsions are picking up, and we essentially ex-

pect that, within the next two weeks, all minorities will be expelled from the Banja Luka region," said Kris Janowski of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"In the latest wave, we see no grain of humanity," said John Sparrow, a spokesman in Sarajevo for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(Reuters, AP)

## COLONY: Patten Shows Hong Kong He Has No Plans to Leave Quietly

Continued from Page 1

peak of his popularity, with a 64.1 percent approval rating, according to a poll by Hong Kong University that was published Wednesday in the Eastern Express newspaper.

This week, the poll showed, Mr. Patten's approval rating is at a record-low 53.1 percent.

With his public support waning, with less than two years left in his governorship and with much of the diplomatic activity over Hong Kong's future shifted to London for talks between the Chinese and British foreign ministers, local commentators have speculated that Mr. Patten has become marginalized.

And this week, Sir Percy Cradock, the former British ambassador to Beijing who helped negotiate Hong Kong's handover to China, added his voice to the criticism. He said Mr. Patten "is being rapidly mar-

ginalized as the Chinese and British governments work together to reduce the damage his reforms have done."

"You now have the spectacle of the incredible shrinking governor," Sir Percy said in a local radio interview.

Mr. Patten, however, showed Wednesday that he had no plans to shrink away for the rest of his term. He spent part of his speech outlining how he expected to work with the new, more independent-minded legislature. The legislature is dominated by the Democratic Party and by independents, who have challenged the colonial government's historic monopoly on policy-making and promised not to be a "rubber stamp" for the executive.

Individual members have vowed to introduce bills on everything from changing the make-up of the future Hong Kong supreme court and writing a local bill of rights to trying to force the Chinese Com-

munist Party to make its activities public in the colony.

The governor said he hoped to work with the lawmakers "by consensus, wherever possible." He said "consensus" meant legislators "being ready to give their broad support to the government's program and the government, for its part, taking as much account as it can of members' views."

But the governor made it clear that in this "final phase" of the transition to Chinese rule he is still the colony's chief executive. He said he would not hesitate to use his veto power to kill legislation that he deemed not in Hong Kong's interests.

"Refusing to assent to legislation would be a difficult decision for me to make," Mr. Patten said. "However, I would not shrink from doing so in a particular case if it were my honest view that this course of action would be in the best interests of Hong Kong."

## SPIES: A Post-War Fumble

Continued from Page 1

blown when the French uncovered one of the spies, a part-time contract employee for the CIA. The French trailed her, eventually connecting her with the four CIA case officers, who were operating under diplomatic cover from the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The French never arrested any of the agents and, after the publicity surrounding the case died down, allowed them to quietly leave the country.

The potential for spy wars among allies in the post-Cold

War era seems to be generating friction throughout Europe. According to New Republic magazine, the director of central intelligence, John M. Deutch, was warned during a trip to Bonn in the summer that German officials would fight CIA economic espionage efforts inside their country. They also demanded that the CIA scale back its staff in Germany.

People familiar with the case said Mr. Deutch also traveled to Paris this summer in an effort to smooth relations both with France and with Mrs. Harri-

## CHECHNYA: Accord Suspended

Continued from Page 1

day night that he did not take the Chechen declaration seriously because Mr. Dudayev had made similar statements before. Mr. Volysky called for a meeting among all sides next week.

But the Chechen negotiator, Khozh-Akhmed Yarikhanov, said in Grozny that the peace talks had been suspended because they were "broken by the Russian side long ago," the news agency Interfax reported. "It is in vain to sign new agreements when old ones are neglected," he added.

Under the agreement, a truce was to begin July 30 and all prisoners were to be exchanged. The Chechen separatists were to be disarmed in return for gradual withdrawal of most Russian troops from the rebellious region 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) south of Moscow. In fact, the prisoner exchange, the disarmament and the troop pullout have all been delayed and sporadic fighting has continued.

Both sides have blamed the other — and extremists on each side — for violations of the accord.

Although it seemed in July that Russia and the Chechen separatists had exhausted themselves in the bloody conflict, which claimed tens of thousands of lives, both sides now appear to be on the verge of more fighting.

An unidentified Chechen negotiator told Interfax that some Chechen guerrillas were planning an attack similar to the bloody assault on a hospital in the provincial town of Budenkovsk in June that led to the peace talks.

No one has taken responsibility for the bomb attack on General Romanov.

It was the second bomb blast directed at a senior Russian official in recent weeks. The first target, Oleg Lobov, Mr. Yeltsin's special envoy to Chechnya, escaped without serious injury.

## 100 Islamic Rebels Are Killed By Security Forces in Algeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Government security forces killed 100 Islamic rebels during a recent 12-day sweep, but violent attacks by rebels continued, an Algerian newspaper reported Wednesday.

Army troops, police and security forces launched the sweep in a mountainous region east of Algiers after local citizens' groups tipped them off to increased rebel activity, El Watan reported. Four of the government's troops were also killed during the operation.

Citizens' self-defense groups have formed in Algeria in re-

scent months in response to the violence that has gripped the country since the outbreak of an Islamic insurgency in 1992.

The paper also said that a truck bomb exploded in eastern Algeria, killing three people and wounding 30. Two men were seen Tuesday parking the truck near a power station in Khemis Miliana, 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Algiers, just before it exploded, El Watan reported. (Reuters, AP)

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## MIRAGES & BROKEN MIRRORS: THE VICTIMS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

In this moving tribute to the "ordinary people" of a war-torn region, photographer Charley Cupic reminds us of the millions of refugees, children, women, and aged who are the victims of this European conflict.

Born in Osijek, Charley Cupic was a student in Zagreb — before coming to Paris, where he has been working at the International Herald Tribune since 1972. His photographs have been exhibited and published in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the former Yugoslavia.

"Cupic's work expresses the message — 'Life goes on' — that these victims wish to send us. When Cupic's photographs appear on the pages of his book, we get a glimpse of this hope. This hope alone must guide us." Bernard Kouchner, Deputy of the European Parliament.

Published by Editions Altimira (Paris), 90 black & white photographs, 175 French francs. Can be ordered through your bookstore or from Village Voice Bookshop, 4 rue Princeess, 75006 Paris. Tel 33-1-46 33 36 47; Fax 33-1-46 33 27 48.



## INTERNET: New Flaws Found

Continued from Page 1

of a full-fledged on-line marketplace. "Companies should take a step back and think about this a little more," said Ian Goldberg, one of the Berkeley students.

"If it takes a bit longer but comes out more secure, we will all be better off in the long run." The way many Internet systems are set up — especially the Internet's increasingly popular World Wide Web service in which software, images and video and audio clips can be easily downloaded — information is stored on a computer called a file server and then transferred

to a user's computer when it is needed.

The newly publicized weakness occurs in a widely used Internet protocol — or technical standard — known as the Network File System, or NFS. Because NFS does not have any means for allowing the recipient of a program or document to verify that it has not been altered during transmission from the file server to the user, any interception or tampering would go undetected.

"The Internet protocols have been insecure since day one," said Jeffrey I. Schiller, the manager of computer networks at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of an industry task force that is trying to design a new secure version of the Internet.

But the group's timetable is uncertain, and even when it does have recommendations ready, Mr. Schiller is not optimistic that the industry will be willing to devote the time and money to put them into effect.

He said that many technologies already exist for improving commercial security on the Internet, but many of them require too much technical sophistication on the part of computer users.

## Floods Drive Pythons Into Bangkok Streets

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Almost 100 pythons swept into the streets by monsoon floods have been captured over the past three weeks around Bangkok, the director of the Dusit Zoo said Wednesday.

The zoo director, Alongkorn Mahanop, said that a few people who tried to catch the snakes had been bitten. Pythons are not poisonous.



EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

**A New EU Presidency Is Proposed**

**BONN** — German and French legislators urged the European Union on Wednesday to name its own high-profile president for a three-year term.

The proposal, published in the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, was contained in a position paper drawn up by about two dozen deputies from government and opposition parties in the two countries. They are seeking a consensus between Paris and Bonn on reforms to be sought from the Maastricht treaty review that starts next year.

Under their proposal, the president would head the semi-annual policy meetings of European Council, standing above the European Commission president and the Council of Ministers. Although the Council of Ministers would continue rotating its presidency every six months, it would be downgraded to the level of European affairs ministers or other heads of specific ministries.

"This would be a personality elected or chosen by the heads of government," said a foreign policy expert for the German Christian Democratic Party. "The idea is to provide more continuity at the top and have someone representing the EU to the outside."

The legislators also proposed that the commission president be elected by the European Parliament. (Reuters)

**Concern Voiced on Cuba Embargo**

**BRUSSELS** — The European Union on Wednesday criticized proposed U.S. legislation that would strengthen the United States embargo of Cuba by penalizing foreign countries that trade with Havana.

The bloc "views the House of Representatives' approval on 21 September of the Helms-Burton bill in a negative light," Spain, which holds the EU presidency, said in a statement. (Reuters)

**Schäping Calls In a Repair Man**

**BONN** — The opposition leader Rudolf Schäping is working on a new strategy for his faltering Social Democrats after three previous battle plans all failed to overtake Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Schäping, badly battered by months of leadership fights, policy flip-flops and resignations of senior aides, took a step toward recovery Wednesday by naming an experienced Social Democratic politician to the post of party manager, Franz Müntefering, social affairs minister in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, will fill the key post. (Reuters)

**Papandreou Warns Party Rebels**

**ATHENS** — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou sought Wednesday to stamp out a revolt by senior members of his Socialist Party, saying "cowardice and ingratitude" would no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Papandreou, 76, acknowledged that top party members had turned against him. "A small clique of high-level party members is becoming a circle of self-destruction," he said in an address to a special session of the 150-member central committee of the party. (Reuters)

**Calendar**

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

**STRASBOURG:** European Parliament in session.  
**BRUSSELS:** Commission President Jacques Santer and Hans van den Broek, commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, meet with President Sali Berisha of Albania.

**BRUSSELS:** Mr. Santer and Mr. van den Broek meet with the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, and the EU mediator, Carl Bildt.

**BRUSSELS:** João de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner for relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, meets with Prime Minister Hama Amadou of Niger.

**PARIS:** Yves-Thibault de Silguy, finance commissioner, gives a speech on a single currency before the Metals and Ores Federation.

**FRANKFURT:** Martin Bangemann, commissioner for industry and information technology, speaks at the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

**Prosecutor Says Juppé Rent Case Should Be Dropped**

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Beleaguered by nearly record unpopularity, Prime Minister Alain Juppé won a little breathing space Wednesday when a prosecutor recommended shelving an investigation into benefits that Mr. Juppé derived from property owned by the city of Paris.

The public prosecutor, Bruno Cotte, in a recommendation

most likely to be adopted by the Justice Ministry, concluded that Mr. Juppé should not be prosecuted even though there was apparently a conflict of interest in his actions as a Paris official in 1990.

If Mr. Juppé had been charged, he would have had to resign.

Although the outcome did not exonerate him — the prosecutor demanded a written promise from Mr. Juppé to move out of his city-owned

apartment, and his son, Laurent, will do the same — it spared the government further embarrassing maneuvers to end the legal threat.

And it was added relief on a day when political tensions abated after a one-day strike, which won widespread support, by civil servants and public-service employees opposing government plans to freeze their wages.

In response to the decision not to prosecute Mr. Juppé, the

French franc gained two centimes against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday on the London foreign exchange market. (Page 18)

While Mr. Juppé, 50, has vowed to soldier on, he appeared wounded politically. Success on a major issue such as health-care reform could turn around his political fortunes. But no French prime minister has come back from popularity ratings as low as the 25 percent approval rate for Mr. Juppé.

His aides make no secret of their fears that a successor could appear in the wings early next year unless Mr. Juppé quickly reverses his slide.

After six months in office, the Juppé government has not solved its dilemma: curbing spending while living with expansive campaign promises that won office for President Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Juppé has other weaknesses, notably a penchant for running France single-handedly that leaves him the sole target for hostility. But the real problem, according to a rival politician near the top of the French popularity polls, is that "the government line looks blurred, illegible for people — and the French don't like feeling that the ruling team doesn't have a grip on things."

Mr. Chirac has kept the country in suspense about where he really stands. While the government faced the biggest French strike in a decade, the president spent Tuesday at official talks in Madrid.

It is a classic tactic for a president to maintain an arms-length relationship with his prime minister, using him as a shield during part of the seven-year presidential term. But the French press characterizes Mr. Juppé as an unusually solitary prime minister because Mr. Chirac seems completely detached about whether his protégé swims or sinks.

That aloofness can be politically contagious, even though Mr. Juppé — with his usual demand for total control — is set to be named next Sunday as Mr. Chirac's successor at the head of the Neo-Gaullist party. That position will not save him, despite his comfortable parliamentary majority, unless he manages to convey a sharper policy image that the public can grasp.

The government floundered when it sought to fend off attacks on Mr. Juppé for allocating desirable residential properties, belonging to the city of Paris, to himself and his family. Ministers reportedly appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Chirac to intervene in what many French people consider a small flaw in the light of Mr. Juppé's basic integrity.

For years while Mr. Chirac was mayor, until 1995, it was standard practice to lease these apartments, often extensively revamped, at below-market rents to politicians, journalists and other people with city-hall connections. These included Mr. Juppé, then Mr. Chirac's aide, and several members of his family.

Mr. Juppé apparently underestimated the ability of a civic group, quickly organized by young Socialists, to trigger an official investigation. In the end, an indictment was only avoided by what one magistrate said was "judicial creativity."



AN ALGERIA CONNECTION — French security guards using dogs Wednesday in Marseille to check vehicles being loaded on the auto ferry Liberté, which resumed the link between Algeria and France after a 10-month hiatus.

**Top Tory Seeks to Buck Up the Faithful**

**BLACKPOOL, England** — Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine told Conservatives at their annual conference Wednesday that they had to come out fighting if they wanted to hold on to the government in the next general election.

"Get off your seats, come out of your foxholes," Mr. Heseltine told a party trailing badly in opinion polls and recently stung by the defection of a former minister to the opposition Labor Party.

"Take the battle to the enemy," he continued. "We're fighting for a fifth period of office."

In his speech, Mr. Heseltine predicted that this week's annual Conservative conference would prove to be a turning point for a newly reunited party

ready to wrest back the political initiative from the buoyant Labor leader, Tony Blair.

Rejecting defeatist talk of losing the next general election, which Prime Minister John Major must call by May 1997, Mr. Heseltine said the Conservatives were "a party determined to fight, with the unity to succeed, with the will to win."

A longstanding favorite with the annual conference, Mr. Heseltine mimed a Labor Party hopping to the left in a headlong rush for socialism only to abandon its principles, turn around and hop unsteadily to the right.

Mr. Blair, who holds a 30-point lead over Mr. Major in opinion polls, scored a triumph at Labor's annual conference last week, winning overwhelming support for his mission to

move the party from the left to the center of British politics.

Mr. Heseltine seized on Mr. Blair's claim to speak for World War II veterans and true patriots across Britain who wanted an end to 16 years of Conservative rule. He accused Mr. Blair of "patriotic rhetoric" devised by public relations spin-doctors.

Mr. Heseltine denied later

that he was delivering a coded rebuke to right-wingers, who had lapped up a stridently nationalist speech on Tuesday by the defense secretary, Michael Portillo.

But the European Commission, the executive arm of the European Union, had no such qualms. It condemned Mr. Portillo's anti-Brussels remarks as deplorable and grotesque.

**Chirac Backs Development Of Airborne Cruise Missile**

**PARIS** — President Jacques Chirac has decided to develop a long-range airborne cruise missile with a nuclear warhead while abolishing ground-based strategic missile silos, the defense newsletter TTU reported Wednesday.

The airborne missile will enable France's new Rafale fighter-bombers to fire nuclear weapons from distances of up to 900 kilometers (560 miles) from their targets, enabling pilots to stay out of range of most anti-aircraft defenses, the newsletter said.

France had planned to develop the new missile jointly with

Britain but London pulled out of the project in 1993.

TTU said Mr. Chirac had decided to go along with recommendations from a panel of government defense experts to close the Plateau d'Albion base in southeastern France, which harbors aging underground missile silos now considered vulnerable in a war.

France's nuclear strike force comprises a fleet of missile-launching submarines, bomb-carrying aircraft and the silos. Its current nuclear tests in the Pacific are meant to certify warheads for the submarine missiles and prepare for computer simulation of nuclear weapons tests.

**'The Knowledge' Sparks London Taxi War**

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

**LONDON** — You can spot them on their mopeds early in the morning or late at night, on streets thick with traffic or deserted. Attached to their windshields are detailed maps of London, thousands of blocks, millions of addresses. But they are looking for no place in particular; just everywhere in general.

They are studying to pass one of the hardest tests in the world: the exam that will qualify them to be a licensed London taxi driver. It may take them two years or maybe three to master this sprawling city, with its thousands of roads, avenues, crescents, gardens, mews and squares.

There are three Gloucester avenues, for example; about 10 Gloucester Roads; a Gloucester Circle, a Gloucester Close, Gloucester Gardens? There are three. Not to mention Gloucester Gate, Gloucester Grove and Gloucester Walk.

But if they learn all this, and pass the test, they have won what the drivers call "The Knowledge."

They also have a livelihood — a good one and sometimes a very good one, as the driver of one of London's 22,000 fabled "black taxis."

At the moment, they are engaged in a struggle, they say, to preserve their livelihoods: "The Battle of the Victoria Coach Station," as their posters and stickers say.

The enemies are another group of cabbies, the minicab

drivers of London. They definitely do not have The Knowledge. Indeed, anyone with a driving license, a wreck of a car, and the money to install a radio can be a minicab driver. No test, no special license, no Knowledge.

But they charge less, sometimes a lot less, and are popular with people who do not have expensive accounts. One cannot hail them from the street — that is not allowed. And they're not allowed at airports. Or you telephone them through minicab syndicates, whose cards litter the streets and find their way into millions of mailboxes.

The battle began last year when the Victoria Coach Station near Buckingham Palace contracted with one of these syndicates to install a minicab desk right in the bus station, giving these drivers a legitimacy, and an opportunity, they have never before enjoyed.

So far, it has all been nonviolent. The weapons are the traditional taxis themselves. Four times in the past few months, most recently on Friday, the licensed taxi drivers have descended on the thousands on the station, shutting down their engines, clogging the streets, stopping traffic in the heart of London for miles around, leaving weary bus passengers wandering about in search of transportation, wondering what it was all about.

What it was all about, said Dave Jones, 37, who has The Knowledge and has been using it for 11 years, "is our livelihoods."

"It's not just Victoria Station," he said. "If the minicabs win this one, Kings Cross Station will be next; then Euston, then Waterloo and then ... God forbid, maybe Heathrow Airport itself. We train for two years minimum, on our own time. We buy those mopeds. They just set up and take our work from us."

"We're not being greedy," said Alex Sterling. "We're just trying to protect ourselves and the public. These guys have made no investment. They aren't licensed. They have no insurance. A guy can come right out of prison and drive a minicab."

And, chimed in another driver, "they usually don't know where they're going."

Chas Varney, a minicab driver who was manning the Victoria Station minicab desk Friday, was surprisingly sympathetic.

"It's true," he said, "they've got The Knowledge. I can sympathize with them about us not being licensed." Then again, he said, it is only the market at

work. "We're cheaper. It's that simple."

That is also true. A ride from Central London to Heathrow in a licensed taxi can cost \$45; in a minicab, it's \$25. "But it might cost you \$80," said Mr. Sterling. "They're not metered like we are. They'll charge you whatever they can get away with."

Colin Fenge, editor of the Mini-Cab Courier, said that what's happening is thoroughly positive and thoroughly modern. The minicabs are creating a "genuine market" in London, he said.

"What that means is that the prices they charge are the prices many want to pay," he said. "They represent the real market," which he estimates to be 40 percent cheaper than the one that pops up on the meters of the licensed taxis.

**Jewish Cemetery Vandalized**

**BONN** — A Jewish cemetery near Bonn was desecrated by unknown assailants who knocked over 10 tombstones, the police said Wednesday.

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## EUROPE

## NATO Forges Plan to Separate Warring Parties in Bosnia

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — NATO approved a five-stage plan on Wednesday night that is intended to separate the warring parties in Bosnia with at least 60,000 combat troops manning a 1,000-kilometer-long "zone of separation," diplomats said.

The concept presented by General George Joulwan, NATO's commander in Europe, and approved by the North Atlantic Council, the alliance's policy-making body in Brussels, envisions a one-year enforcement operation costing at least \$6 billion, the diplomats said.

General Joulwan's plan calls for NATO forces to pour into Bosnia through five entry points and to take control of defensive positions along the 620-mile "zone of separation" within 72 to 96

hours, NATO ambassadors authorized the general to extract formal troop contribution commitments from the alliance's 16 member states "within 24 hours," a NATO official said, and to complete his planning by early November.

One issue that provoked long debate in Brussels had to do with the military contributions from non-NATO states, particularly Russia, which has insisted on a major role in peace enforcement but is reluctant to cede total control of the operation to NATO.

At French insistence, NATO and Russian officials will meet "in the next couple days to get down to the nitty-gritty" of how to integrate forces, one diplomat said.

The alliance also will hold a meeting of an "ad hoc planning coordination group" in which any nation interested in participating in the so-called

Implementation Force can receive a briefing in Brussels on the planning. That will be followed later this month by more detailed discussions with non-NATO nations, particularly those from the Islamic world, about possible integration into the operation.

"There's a question of who comes forward but also a question of who do we want," the diplomat said.

"This is not a theoretical Partnership for Peace exercise," the diplomat added, referring to the NATO program intended to build ties with the emerging democracies of central and eastern Europe.

The ultimate size of the force will depend on the specifics of any peace accord, but officials in Brussels believe it will number up to 60,000 soldiers. The United States has mentioned

25,000 troops, and Russia is expected to offer 20,000, with large contingents also coming from Britain and France.

Germany said Wednesday that it would provide 5,000 support troops, and there have been offers from several nations eager to become new NATO members, including Poland and the Czech Republic.

A major sticking point is how to finance an operation that is expected to cost at least four times as much annually as the United Nations' entire peacekeeping operation in the former Yugoslavia.

The back-of-the-envelope estimate now is \$6 billion for a year, but who knows? It could be twice that, a NATO official said, noting that a European Union reconstruction plan is expected to cost at least an additional \$3 billion.



Members of the Serbian Tigers standing silently Wednesday in Erdut, Slavonia, during Mass for their fallen comrades.

## Germany Will Send Soldiers to Balkans

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BOON — Germany will send up to 5,000 soldiers to join a NATO force in the Balkans to police a Bosnian peace agreement, but it remains reluctant to deploy its troops in Bosnia itself, officials here said Wednesday.

The development, which could deepen Germany's involvement in a part of the world scarred by Nazi invasion, became known as NATO ambassadors in Brussels began detailed planning of the proposed peace force, which would include up to 25,000 American soldiers of a total of 60,000.

Bonn's decision was significant because it represented a cautious broadening of Germany's readiness to back its economic might with military commitments to promote alliance goals.

After a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Germany's defense minister, Volke Rühe, said the German soldiers would primarily be drawn from logistics and transport units.

In recent months, Germany has sent Tornado warplanes to bases in Italy and medical units to Croatia to support other NATO forces in the Balkans, hoping to expand its influence in European decision-making in the region.

In the process, however, it has had to overcome a deep-

seated aversion to committing forces to an area whose inhabitants still recall the Nazis' occupation and atrocities of World War II.

If peace takes root in Bosnia, the new German proposal will have to be approved both by the government and by Parliament, which supported the deployment of German Tornado bombers with a significant majority in June.

The key issue for the Germans, though, is now the extent of its involvement on the ground in Bosnia where casualties might be taken. Officials said Germany foresaw its soldiers being used mainly in a support role in Croatia.

But some officials said it was possible that German engineers and headquarters staff would be sent to Bosnia if the NATO peace force set up its central command there.

Mr. Rühe, however, argued that Germany's wartime legacy of Balkan atrocities and memories of its role as the one-time sponsor of a fascist government in Croatia would expose German forces in Bosnia to an unacceptably high risk of attack by Serbs, who suffered most at the hands of the Nazis and still regard the Germans as allies of Croatia.

The Serbs' impression was reinforced when Germany took the lead among European Union nations in pressing for the recognition of Croatia's independence during its war of secession from the former Yugoslavia.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

## Do French Charities Lack... Charity?

It may be time for some prominent French charitable organizations to show one another a little charity. The National Anti-Cancer League recently began airing a provocative series of ads with slogans that include, "There Is No Condom for Cancer."

Groups involved in the fight against AIDS call this a shockingly inappropriate attempt to say, in effect, "Our disease is worse than your disease."

The point of a campaign should not be to turn one group of sick people against another," a spokesman for Act-Up, a radical gay activist group, said in an interview with the newspaper Libération. The anti-cancer league responds that it had no intention of minimizing the gravity of AIDS, but that an attention-getting campaign was needed to remind people that cancer has not gone away.

The French charities are squabbling over an increasingly small pie. An AIDS telethon this year collected only a tenth of what it had in 1994. Results of a cancer fund-raiser were similarly reduced.

A slack economy is being blamed in part. But, says Libération, the French are also tired of having too many empty hands waved in their faces.

## Around Europe

It came as no shock to many, but now it is official: Large numbers of Italians hired to meet government quotas for employing the disabled are in fact perfectly healthy. In the nation's post offices, an alarming 94 percent of "handicapped" employees were found by inspectors to be quite healthy — one man spent his afternoons teaching body-building classes. At least one featherbedder claimed to have been miraculously cured after a trip to Lourdes.

But payments to the disabled, real or sham, cost the government \$10 billion a year.

With its very chunkiness part of its charm, the old East German-produced Trabant automobile has forged a fiercely loyal following in the reunited Germany. Trabant lovers have formed some 60 clubs around the country to share their enthusiasm for these cars — loud, smelly and slow though they may be. A summer Trabi festival drew 28,000 fans. A few years ago, some Trabis were abandoned on roadsides in Eastern Europe in the first big wave of departures after the fall of the Iron Curtain. Now they sell for up to 4,000 Deutsche marks (about \$2,800) apiece. So great is demand that the longtime automaker, now privatized, has decided to offer a "Last Edition" Trabi, reports the weekly Der Spiegel. Production ended in April 1991, but 444 of the cars were found moldering in a Turkish port, abandoned by a bankrupt importer. Brought back to Germany, they have been repainted, fitted with four-cylinder motors instead of the standard two-, and equipped with imitation leather seats. The breathtaking price tag for these, the "absolute last" Trabis: 19,444 DM.

François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, say they plan to be buried on a hillside plot in France's Morvan regional park. The site overlooks the former president's political home base and the school where his wife's father once taught. Burial outside of cemeteries is not a simple matter in France. Normally, the plot has to have been in the family for years, and be approved by a hydrologist. A more certain way to spend eternity in one's favorite haunt is cremation, the choice of 10 percent of the French. There are limits on that. Ashes may be dropped from a bridge or spread in a forest but not deposited on public roads or sidewalks. So no one needs worry about treading on someone's Uncle Louis.

International Herald Tribune

## Bugging Scandal Brings Down Estonia Government

The Associated Press

TALLINN, Estonia — The government of Estonia collapsed Wednesday after the dismissal of the Baltic republic's No. 2 cabinet minister for his role in an eavesdropping scandal.

Prime Minister Tiit Vahi handed his resignation to President Lennart Meri on Wednesday after it became clear that Mr. Vahi's seven-month-old coalition government was falling

apart. The resignation capped a weeklong government crisis that claimed its first casualty Tuesday, when Mr. Vahi dismissed Interior Minister Edgar Savisaar.

Mr. Savisaar had been implicated in the bugging of leading politicians.

Estonian Radio reported that Mr. Vahi offered his resignation after the two main parties in the coalition, including his own, decided to leave the government.

Mr. Vahi had said he fired Mr. Savisaar because he was linked to "scandals that were too big."

Mr. Savisaar was the No. 2 man in the government and served as acting prime minister while Mr. Vahi was in Denmark recently. He emerged as the kingmaker in complicated, drawn-out negotiations to stitch together a coalition government from several small par-

ties after elections earlier this year.

The bugging affair began unfolding last week with revelations that phones of the country's top political leaders had been tapped during talks to form the new government.

Mr. Savisaar is said to have close links to a Tallinn security company, SIA, where the police found tapes of bugged conversations.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## On West Bank, Jubilation Israel Shuts Its Administrative Center

**Reuters**  
QABATIYA, West Bank — Thousands of Palestinians danced and sang as an Israeli Army officer handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization on Wednesday a nerve center of Israel's 28-year military administration of the West Bank.

The Palestinians showed their jubilation as the officer signed over to the PLO the civil administration headquarters in the northern West Bank town of Qabatiya.

"Our people in Qabatiya have taken over the civil administration building. This shows that the era of the Israeli occupation has begun to recede," said Ahmed Fares, who took control for the self-rule authority of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

Palestinian children taunted Israeli soldiers leaving town, by chanting "Withdraw, withdraw!"

Qabatiya, home to 20,000 Palestinians, has been a center of Palestinian nationalism. Villagers said 65 people were killed by Israeli forces during the Palestinian uprising that began in 1987.

The "civil administration," Israel's name for the body that oversaw the daily running of its occupation rule over more than one million West Bank Palestinians, issued identity cards and permits and registered population.

Earlier on Wednesday, Israeli troops closed two other civil administration offices in the

villages of Yatta, south of Hebron, and Kharbatha, west of Ramallah.

Hundreds of Palestinians turned out to see Israeli soldiers load watchtowers, water tanks, even electricity pylons on trucks in Yatta and Kharbatha. "We are very happy to see them go. I hope this is the beginning of a better life for Yatta," said Ali Abu Qaita, 50, a city committee member appointed by the PLO to run the town.

The handovers brought to four the number of administrative offices dismantled by Israel in two days under an agreement widening self-rule in the West Bank that was signed with the PLO in Washington last month. Under the accord, Israel will dissolve its West Bank military administration and pull out its troops from six cities and from parts of a seventh.

Israel will also hand over control of about 450 villages, towns and refugee camps to the Palestinian police under the accord, but will maintain overall security responsibility there.

Israeli security sources, meanwhile, said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had allowed three men who previously commanded the PLO's armed struggle against Israel to return to the West Bank.

The sources said Mr. Rabin approved the return of Mahmoud Aloul, Mustafah Liftawi and Izz Deen Sharif after consulting security officials, hoping the three would help fight future armed attacks by Islamic militants.



**HOLY DAY** — Rabbis in Jerusalem gathering Wednesday to ask blessing for thousands of worshippers at the Western Wall on the holy day of Sukkoth, commemorating the desert wandering of the Jews during the Exodus.

## Iran Hid Arms Work, Monitor Tells UN

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches UNITED NATIONS, New York** — Iraq tested biological toxins on sheep and donkeys, clandestinely developed missile engines and misled inspectors on the scope of its weapons programs, the chief United Nations weapons inspector said in a report Wednesday.

The report was delivered as UN weapons monitors sift through 680,000 pages of documents that Iraqi officials handed over to the inspectors following the defection in August of the regime's weapons chief, Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel al-Majid.

"Iraq's efforts to conceal its biological weapons program, its chemical missile warhead flight tests and work on the development of a nuclear device led it to provide incorrect information concerning certain of its missile activities," the chief UN weapons inspector, Rolf Ekkeus, said in his report to the Security Council.

The UN Special Commission is charged with monitoring Iraq's compliance with resolutions that imposed sanctions on Baghdad until it submits to complete inspection of its weapons facilities.

The scrapping of weapons of mass destruction is key to lifting the oil embargo, part of the sanctions imposed on Iraq after it invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The tenor of Mr. Ekkeus's 38-page report was negative, and he said the commission's preliminary analysis of new documents Iraq had revealed in August showed that Baghdad had been concealing prohibited arms activities, causing the commission to revise many assessments in its early reports.

The report, and a similar one by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Security Council, made it certain that sanctions against Iraq would be maintained for at least the next several months, diplomats said. (AP, AFP)

## Japan Cultist Says Guru Threatened Torture

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — A follower of the cult accused in the gas attack on Tokyo's subway told a court Wednesday that the sect's leader threatened to torture him if he did not carry out his orders.

Takeshi Hayashi, 28, is the first follower of Aum Shin-rikyo, the 10,000-member group accused of the Tokyo subway gassing and other crimes, to speak out unambiguously and accuse the guru of using threats of violence to get his way.

Referring to the sect's leader, Shoko Asahara, Mr. Hayashi said in Tokyo District Court, "Orders from Asahara were absolute." He has pleaded guilty to violating Japan's radio law and using fake driver licenses.

"If I had refused, I would

have been thrown into solitary confinement or tied upside down from the ceiling," he said.

"Asahara did not want to save or help people," Mr. Hayashi said. "He just wanted to become the ruler of his own kingdom. I think the group should be banned."

Most of the other followers of the sect who are standing trial on various charges have accused the guru and the cult of brainwashing them into taking part in illegal activities.

But none has said in court that the guru threatened to torture those who refused to follow his orders.

Prosecutors have asked the court to sentence Mr. Hayashi to three years' imprisonment. Sentencing is expected in a month.

## Mafia Violates Old Taboo in Struggle to Survive

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

**PALERMO, Italy** — Carmela Santapaola was an exemplary Mafia wife: loyal, discreet, churchgoing, with a style that was neither flashy nor dowdy. She was a perfect match for her husband, Nitto, a socially prominent Renault auto dealer who was also the undisputed "godfather" of eastern Sicily.

If her life fit the script, her death did not. On Sept. 1, she was gunned down in the family apartment in Catania in front of her 23-year-old daughter by two men dressed as police officers. It was a textbook Mafia-style hit, except for the victim: never before had the wife of a Mafia boss been targeted in such a calculated way.

"According to the traditional rules of the Mafia, this murder should never have happened," said Ilda Boccassini, a public prosecutor in Palermo. "The fact that it did shows that we are behind in understanding the rules."

Under pressure from Italy's increasingly vigorous fight against organized crime, many of the Mafia's old rules have begun to break, starting with the ever-widening crack in its legendary code of silence, "omertà." And as the number of Mafia informants, known as "pentiti," continues to grow, so has the pressure on its tight-knit families, particularly on its women, whose loyalties are being put to a cruel, and sometimes deadly, test.

When the first informants appeared in the 1980s, the Mafia dropped its taboo against harming women. Sisters, aunts, cousins, even mothers of the penitenti have been victims of murderous vendettas, as the Sicilian Mafia sent powerful signals to warn off future traitors.

Not surprisingly, many Mafia women have reacted by publicly condemning relatives who have become informants. But no matter what they do, the women of the Mafia have become increasingly vulnerable, caught up in a struggle that is beyond their control.

The murder of Mrs. Santapaola, 54, remains a troubling mystery because in her case there was no apparent tie with informants. But at least her fate is known, unlike that of Vincenzina Marchese, the wife of another top Mafia boss, Leoluca Bagarella.

She vanished last summer after her husband's arrest, leaving behind a puzzling note, a pair of slippers by her bed and a vase of fresh flowers propped like a votive candle in front of her wedding portrait.

Investigators do not know whether she went into hiding, committed suicide or was killed, but all three scenarios point to the tragic quandary she faced several years ago. At that time, her brother, a Mafia killer-turned-informant, led police to Salvatore Riina, who was not only the Sicilian Mafia's "boss of all bosses," but also her husband's brother-in-law. Born into one of Palermo's most powerful Mafia families, married to a Mafia boss and sister of an informant, she became a haunting example of a Mafia woman's worse nightmare.

So far, the police have only a few clues. Mr. Bagarella, now in a high-security prison, wears her wedding band around his neck, traditionally a sign of mourning. The note she left in her jewelry box ended on an ambiguous note: "My husband deserves a gold statue. Luca, it is all my fault. Forgive me."

Other women have chosen a more public way of atoning for informants in their families. When newspapers identified the two Di Filippo brothers as the informants who turned in Mr. Bagarella, their mother told reporters that as far as she was concerned both sons were as good as dead.

Fear is an obvious motive for the women who have been quick to denounce informants; economic survival is another, since the Mafia has traditionally supported the families of members who are either killed or sent to prison.

But there is also a culture and a mentality that is as old as the Mafia. It is a culture that thrived on its own notions of honor, loyalty and, above all, family, the unit that more than any other ties the criminal organization together.

"The Mafia is many different things," said Paolo Viola, a professor of history at Palermo University. "It is a criminal organization in which women traditionally have a very small role. But it is also a culture, which is transmitted from the mothers to the children. Thus while women do not play a role in the organization, there is the Mafia culture, which is managed by women."



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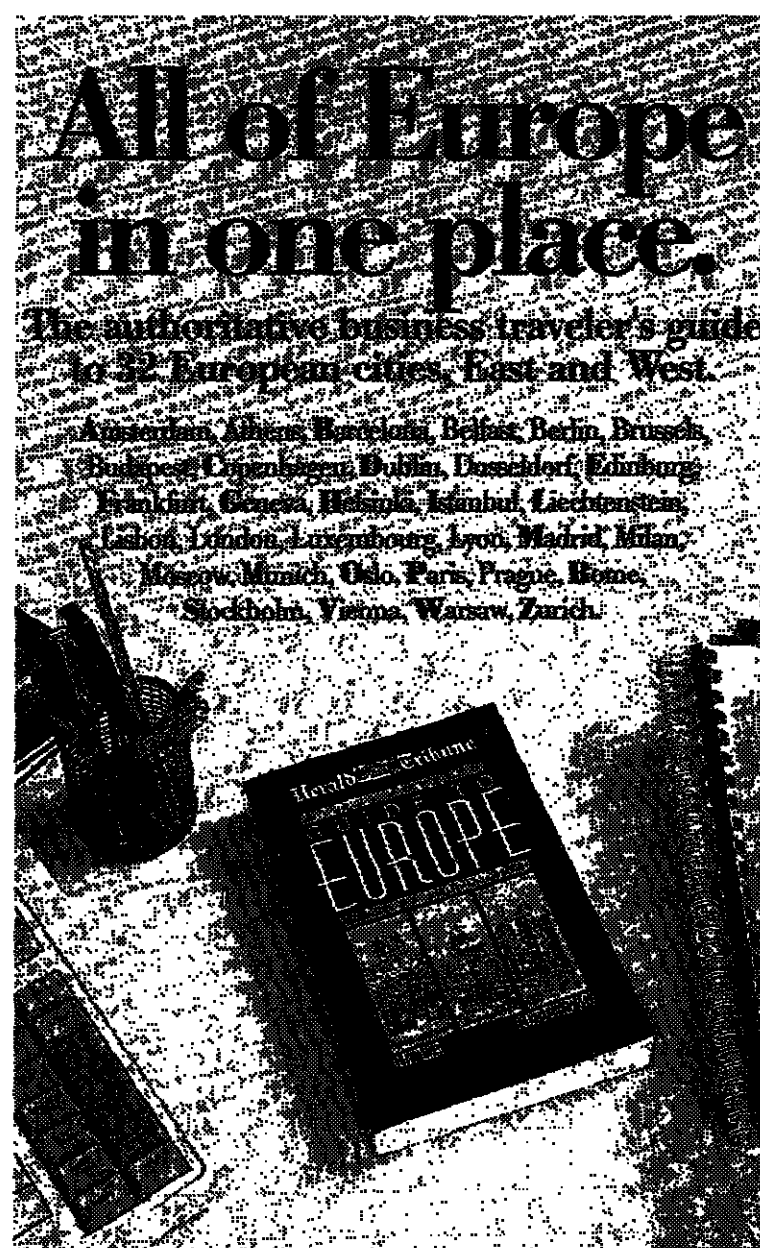
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Too Little Change

Two years of upheaval in Mexico has cracked a once monolithic political establishment, but the transition from authoritarianism to democracy is incomplete. President Ernesto Zedillo, who met with President Bill Clinton on Tuesday, has demonstrated more commitment to political reform than any recent Mexican leader. But he has run into strong opposition within his own ruling party.

The Clinton administration can help him by demonstrating that the United States attaches as much importance to his desire to free Mexico's politics as it does to opening its economy. Mexico's economic and social stability will be increasingly at risk until an outdated system of unaccountable political power is transformed.

Washington has always offered rhetorical support to Mexican democracy, but its private messages have been ambiguous. Successive administrations have known that elements of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party stole elections and protected drug traffickers. But as long as Mexican leaders promoted market reform and presented themselves as guarantors of stability, Washington raised no protest.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party in its present state, however, is no longer a force for stability. The party's original 1994 presidential candidate was assassinated, and rogue elements of the party are suspected of involvement. Its sec-

retary-general was gunned down in Mexico City, and the brother of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is accused of masterminding the crime. Armed rebels in Chiapas won widespread support by demanding a more democratic political system.

Mr. Zedillo won the presidency last year in the least tainted election in decades. Although he was thrown off balance by an inherited financial crisis, he took promising early steps to cleanse the political system, for example, appointing an independent attorney general to probe last year's assassinations. But Mexico still has a long way to go. Judges are not independent. Police torture of suspects is common. Recently the assassination investigations have stalled. Opposition from ruling party barons may be just too powerful.

Mr. Zedillo must break through this impasse. He must thoroughly separate the ruling party from the machinery of government. Without this, there can be no fair multiparty competition.

Debate on Mexico in the United States has focused on the North American Free Trade Agreement, which, despite the setback of the peso crisis, is working reasonably well, and on this year's loan guarantees, which Mexico is paying back. The issue of political reform is no less important, and there is not much time left for Mexico to get it right.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Consensus Builder

Sam Nunn of Georgia, retiring from the U.S. Senate after four terms, has been the rare legislator able virtually on his own to create a consensus in his chosen field of defense policy. People on all sides could find both comfort and cover in his judgments.

Senator Nunn exercised this considerable degree of power at a time when the Cold War put military decisions, and therefore his own choices, at the heart of national policy.

He picked his issues carefully, probed them deeply and avoided the temptations of emotion and ideology in favor of giving others a detailed, reasoned basis to follow his lead. A mild-mannered Southern Democrat with a family tradition of belief in a strong military, he nonetheless managed to keep from being snowed by the Pentagon.

Even before becoming chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Nunn led a successful effort to blunt a Vietnam-era campaign to unilaterally cut American troops in Europe. This saved NATO.

Later he weighed the question of whether the security of the United States would be better served by staying within the arms control limits agreed on with the Kremlin or by abandoning the limits and moving to build then President Ronald Reagan's preferred anti-missile defense system. He decided on the former — a choice vindicated by events.

One choice that was not vindicated was his stand on going to war against

Saddam Hussein. Never one to fling force about, always one to ponder costs as well as benefits in a military equation, Senator Nunn stuck with economic sanctions past the point at which President George Bush rightly determined that they had become self-defeating.

The senator lost some public standing — a loss that was cushioned by the characteristic seriousness with which he had come to the position. In a sequel of sorts, he helped arrange the unopposed and successful American landing in Haiti after sanctions there had also become untenable.

On certain domestic social issues, Senator Nunn has been conservative and has often exuded exasperation with his own party, an exasperation that was returned by other Democrats who found his views on such questions as the rights of homosexuals in the military to be retrograde. But there were still areas of domestic policy areas in which he has been generally in accord with a wider range of fellow Democrats, not just with those many Republicans with whom he often seemed to share an outlook.

As the Cold War waned, he came to emphasize the importance of building a firmer financial foundation under defense and foreign policy and, indeed, under the whole of national life.

Still only 57, this large figure of the Senate retires next year in circumstances in which he may yet add to his contributions to public service.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stipulate the Floor

Whoever sets out to reform Medicare must try to solve two contradictory problems at once. The future cost of the program has to be cut, but the surgery has to be done in such a way as to protect the lower-income elderly and disabled who lack the means to buy basic health care on their own.

The congressional Republicans have made some bold proposals with regard to the first of these issues. Their plan would guarantee the cutting of costs. It contains no comparable guarantee that the government will continue to provide each person enrolled with a basic level of care. It thereby retreats from current law. Together with the deep cuts that the Republicans also propose in Medicaid, it creates the risk that some of the very people who need protection most will be left without it.

The risk is greater than a Congress in a hurry ought to take. The floor under care for people of limited means ought to be at least as explicit as the cap on overall costs — or else the bill should not pass.

Medicare today is an open-ended program. The government acts as a giant insurance company, assumes the risks inherent in covering the eligible population and, up to the limits of liability, pays the bills as they come due. To limit the government's exposure, the Republicans would change that insofar as possible into a system in which the government would make fixed contributions per beneficiary per year.

The beneficiary would use his government payment to buy the best private

care he could — either to purchase private insurance or to enroll in a managed care plan or to build up a medical savings account. Beneficiaries who could afford it could buy extra care by supplementing the government payment with funds of their own.

A fixed-contribution plan could be the perfect way to control costs, but the contributions would have to be set at the right level. The Republicans, in their desire to hit their budget targets, seem to us to have set them too low.

It is a seven-year plan: toward the seventh year, it is not clear that the government contribution would any longer buy even basic insurance.

Under current law, a Medicare recipient of limited means could look to Medicaid to make up the difference. The Republicans would tear Medicaid apart in favor of block grants to the states. It is not clear to what extent the states might remain obliged to use their Medicaid funds to keep Medicare recipients whole, nor whether they would have enough funds, since over the seven years Medicaid would be cut even more than Medicare would.

The Republicans are right to try to contain the costs of the health care programs, but they are trying to extract too much money too fast. The right way to do it is to ease up a little and find some savings elsewhere in the budget. We say again: An indentation holiday would let them reduce the deficit and not tear the health care programs apart.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why Military Issues Matter as Much as Economics

By Charles Wolf Jr.

SANTA MONICA, California — Despite fractious disagreement on nearly all current issues — from Bosnia to China, from welfare to Medicare — American liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, academics and journalists, labor and management, internationalists and neo-isolationists all agree on one thing: In the post-Cold War world, economics matters more than military affairs.

This consensus, however, is profoundly misleading. The world, to be sure, has changed drastically. The overarching threat posed by the Soviet Union's nuclear forces is gone. The Warsaw Pact's imposing conventional dominance is also history. But this diminished military challenge does not correspondingly increase the relative importance of economics, nor does it suggest that public

policy should be more concerned with economic issues than with military ones.

First, the military problems that burden the post-Cold War world are more numerous and more serious than is usually recognized. Second, while economic disputes are also substantial, many of them can, and will be, ameliorated by market forces. There is no similar self-correcting mechanism to mitigate military challenges.

Even an abbreviated inventory of the military issues, risks and potential conflicts that characterize the post-Cold War era suggests how numerous and formidable they are. Consider:

• Possession by 24 nations of ballistic-missile capabilities, with ranges in varying stages of development, that could reach America and its closest allies.

• Proliferation of advanced conventional weapons — including sea- and air-delivered missiles, submarines and air-defense systems — through weapons sales by major suppliers (including American suppliers), as well as sales of dual-use technologies that expand the number of potential producers of such weapons.

• Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, biological and chemical — coupled with longer-range missile-delivery technology.

• China's assertion of sovereignty over the Spratly Islands and throughout the South China Sea, combined with expansion and modernization of its military capabilities, especially naval. China's recent missile-testing exercises in the Taiwan Straits provided an unsavory tes-

timonial to these developments.

• Perennial conflict in the Balkans, which may spread.

• North Korea's still threatening conventional military posture toward the South, as well as uncertainties connected with its agreement to halt and roll back its nuclear weapons development.

• Russia's reduced yet still large military capabilities, and its continued development of new and improved naval and air weapons.

One thing that is clear about this list of military challenges is that there is no benign mechanism that operates to mitigate them. Economic issues, and the disputes they often entail — between, say, the United States and Japan, or the United States and the European Union — can frequently be eased or circumvented by the self-interested actions of business firms, entrepreneurial zeal and international corpo-

rate alliances operating in response to market incentives.

When the Sumitomo Bank asks the Ford Motor Company to help reorganize Mazda, and thereby protect their joint holdings in the Japanese company, the Ford-Sumitomo partnership contributes to the easing of the sometimes antagonistic economic relationship between the respective governments, while also advancing the partners' interests.

When Toyota and Nissan agree to buy more auto parts from the United States and to shift some production of passenger vehicles to America, they are impelled as much by the overvalued yen as by the overcharged negotiating rhetoric of the U.S. and Japanese governments.

When IBM, Toshiba and Siemens collaborate in designing, producing and marketing the 64-megabyte memory chip and its prospective 256-megabyte successor, they advance their separate and joint interests while indirectly forging linkages among the U.S., Japanese, and European economies.

And as the Disney-Capital Cities/ABC merger finds new ways to expand in the Japanese entertainment and recreational markets, beyond Disney's successful Onyami theme park, these mutually profitable endeavors will provide an emollient for the inevitable trade frictions that will recur between the governments in Washington and Tokyo.

The large and growing network of such international, inter-company alliances does not signal the "end of the nation-state," as Kenichi Ohmae's recent book of that title suggests. But it sharply differentiates disputes from military ones. Negotiations, sometimes acrimonious, and agreements, sometimes ambiguous, among the respective governments are not always necessary, and sometimes not even fruitful, to alleviate economic frictions among the parties.

Conventional wisdom can be misleading. Despite the prevailing consensus to the contrary, there is no convincing basis for asserting that public policy and discussion should accord military issues any less importance or lower priority than that accorded economic issues.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, a Washington newsletter. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## America Spends Too Much on Military Research

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — One of the less remarked-inanities in government is the bountiful budget still assigned to military research although the United States holds an unassailable lead in technology for war and no other country is a serious competitor.

In this troubled and uncertain world, there is no argument against the case for the best in armaments. But when the United States possesses unchallenged superiority in advanced weaponry, why is it still financing military research at levels little below the height of the Cold War? This misdirection of resources is occurring at a time when industrial prowess, rather than military might, is the essence of national security.

The Soviet Union's formidable military research establishment collapsed when the old regime went under, and the remnants are so impoverished that the United States is heavily financing the breakup of Russian nuclear weapons under bilateral arms control agreements.

Japan and Germany, second and third, respectively, to the United States in economic strength, concentrate virtually all their research money on civilian goals. The contrast in spending priorities is striking.

Last year, according to the OECD, the U.S. government devoted 55 percent of its research money to military purposes. The German government spent 8.5 percent; Japan spent 6 percent.

A distant second to the United States in the military research derby is France, which spends 33 percent of its money in that category. However, the wisdom of this priority is a matter of keen debate in French industrial and scientific circles. Opponents argue that

the money is being squandered in nostalgic pursuit of bygone glory and would be better spent on research aimed at scientific advances and products for world markets.

The same argument applies to the Pentagon's enduring grip on Washington's research expenditures. The military share has indeed declined, from two-thirds of the total in the mid-1980s to a bit more than half at present. But as the pie has grown bigger, the dollar amounts for the military have changed very little in recent years.

In 1989, \$37.5 billion went into the Pentagon's research and development budget. Last year the figure stood at \$34.4 billion. The White House asked for approximately the same this year. The new budget voted by Congress provides for an increase of about \$1 billion. The relative purchasing power of the recent budgets has, of course, been eroded by inflation. Nonetheless, even in these hard times the Pentagon's research programs remain well-financed.

The same, unfortunately, cannot be said about the civilian side of Washington's research ledger. Driven by ideology that says the government should leave industrial research to the private sector, the Republican majorities in Congress have voted to terminate federal support for long-shot projects that might have a big marketplace payoff. The rationale for federal finance in such cases is that the risks are too great for private investors but a technological home run would produce widespread economic benefits.

No way, say the Republicans, and they

have eliminated these programs, mainly in the Commerce Department. They have also terminated a Pentagon program aimed at developing "dual use" technologies — those that can serve military as well as civilian purposes.

The budget cutbacks coincide with a major retreat from long-term research by big high-tech industry. Pressed by Wall Street for profitability, industry is shunning the long shots and looking for quick returns from its laboratories. The latest victim of this trend, the renowned Bell Laboratories, face a doubtful future under the breakup of AT&T.

Republican kind words about university research, which is mostly of the basic kind, have resulted in only minor reductions in funds or slight increases in some cases. Not bad, when elsewhere the ax is swinging. But after several years of standstill budgets the zip and verve have gone out of academic science. The professors tend more than ever to be cautious in picking research projects, fearing that a misstep or an outright failure might blight their chances the next time they apply for scarce grant money.

In the quality of its tanks, planes, ships and other armaments, the United States leads the world by a wide margin. Constant improvement is desirable. But there would be no risk in slowing the pace and redeploying a good deal of that Pentagon research money to where it could do a lot of good — on the economic and scientific battlefronts.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, a Washington newsletter. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Quebec's Voters Have Good Reasons to Keep Canada Whole

By Brian Mulroney

MONTREAL — When the separatists launched their campaign for the secession of Quebec from Canada in August, one leader said that French-speaking Canadians could expect the status of "une minorite risible" (a laughable minority) unless they voted to secede in the Oct. 30 referendum.

How unfair has the state been to justify the breakup of one of the world's leading nations? Not very, because the principal promise separatists make is that after seceding, Quebecers will

be able to retain their Canadian citizenship, and Canadian passports, and Canadian currency. And Canada's economic union!

How brazen! Canada, we are told, is so bad that the separatists must break it up — but only if they get to retain every single benefit of Canadian citizenship!

In the field of freedom and justice, Canada is unsurpassed. Canada is so free that it allows a political party committed to dismemberment to form the opposition.

Quebecers have been prime minister for 35 of the 50 years since the end of World War II. With only 25 percent of the country's total population, Quebecers have been chosen by Canadians for the top job 70 percent of the time. This doesn't sound like oppression to me.

French Canadians hold the positions in Ottawa of governor general, prime minister, minister of finance, minister of foreign affairs, chief justice of the Supreme Court,

clerk of the Privy Council and chief of staff to the prime minister. Some *minorite risible!*

Canada's international influence is remarkable. In June, Canada was chairman at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial countries. With separation, which would amputate a quarter of the population and gross domestic product, Quebecers and Canadians would lose this privileged membership and see a powerful downgrading of their influence from the United Nations to NATO.

If the object of government is to provide a good quality of life, what does one say about Canada, which the United Nations Human Development Index has again ranked as the No. 1 country in the world in which to live? Will Quebecers want to exchange the No. 1 position for, say, No. 11 or 21?

As the world's second largest country and, according to the World Bank, the second richest, Canada has not only achieved prosperity at home, it has contributed to social justice abroad.

Canada has become a tolerant, generous society that values serenity, eschews violence and respects the rule of law.

The preservation of the French language and culture has always been the primordial objective of Canada's French-speaking minority of 7 million people. Since confederation in 1867 and in spite of constitutional provisions that

strongly protect French-Canadian rights, the battle for the survival of the French language can only be described as heroic.

In 1982, amendments to the constitution that provided principally for a Charter of Rights and an amending formula were agreed upon by Ottawa and the nine English-speaking provinces. Quebec objected and refused to endorse them. Canada enacted the amendments anyway, and this step, although legal, caused many Quebecers to contest the legitimacy of the outcome.

After new proposals designed to enable Quebec to endorse these amendments were unanimously approved by all provinces, including Quebec, and the federal government in 1990, Newfoundland and Manitoba did not ratify the agreement, and it died. Many Canadians and Quebecers felt that this was an ominous result.

We cannot forget, however, that most leading separatists who lament Quebec's isolation from the amendments opposed every significant attempt to facilitate Quebec's endorsement of them.

We are being invited to jettison a great bilingual, pluralistic country. I believe that Quebecers will answer with a resounding "no."

The writer, prime minister of Canada from 1984 to 1993, practices international law. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Basic Bosnia Questions for Clinton

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — With the cease-fire coming in Bosnia, attention is now shifting to the question of which countries should contribute peacekeeping troops to consolidate an end to the war. I have the perfect choice: the Germans.

There is really no country more deserving of the thankless task of monitoring a Bosnian peace accord than Germany. After all, it was Germany's desire to dismember Yugoslavia, by recognizing Croatia's secession before Zagreb had worked out any arrangements for dealing with its minorities or neighbors, that helped to start the war in the first place. If there were any justice, the people who helped break up Yugoslavia (a charter United Nations member and multiethnic state) would be made to put it back together.

Beginning in the summer of 1991 the European Community was running all the diplomacy on Yugoslavia and had organized a peace conference in search of a comprehensive settlement (read amicable divorce) among the republics. The Community's guiding principle was that it would not give diplomatic recognition to any of the breakaway republics of Yugoslavia — which began with Croatia and Slovenia pulling out in June 1991 — unless and until they struck peace accords between them and guaranteed the rights of their minorities.

But then the German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, acting on the long love affair between Germany and Croatia and on traditional German Serbophobia, told the Community that Germany would recognize Croatia by

Christmas 1991, no matter what. Germany's EC partners begged Bonn not to do this, warning that it would blow up the peace conference and lead to war in Bosnia, because it would drive the Muslims to pull out of a disintegrating, Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. Nevertheless the Germans, hinting that they would not agree to elements of the Maastricht treaty if they didn't get their way on Croatia, bullied the Community into recognizing Croatia and Slovenia.

Rest, as they say, is history. O.K., O.K., I know that no one is going to allow the Germans alone to be the peacekeepers in Bosnia (although they should at least pay for the mission). But this is just a reminder that there are stories inside stories inside stories in this Balkan war, and before the United States moves in with 25,000 troops, the American people have to know what they are getting into and have some basic questions answered:

No. 1. President Bill Clinton recently told a group of columnists that he viewed U.S. troops in Bosnia as eventually playing a role similar to the U.S. troops monitoring the peace between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai Desert. But those troops are armed with nothing more than tennis rackets and suntan lotion. Secretary of Defense William Perry says he sees the United States not only serving as peacekeeper in Bosnia but also arming and training the Muslims in order to create a stable balance of power — so the United States will eventually be able to leave.

How does the United States intend to be a passive, neutral peacekeeper between Serbs, Croats and Muslims with one hand, while arming and training the Muslims with the other?

No. 2. Is it wise for the United States to be putting so many troops, 25,000, into a situation where there are going to be many disgruntled people and the best way for any of them to draw attention on CNN to their grievances will be not by killing a Muslim or a Dutchman but by killing Americans? Granted, this is always a problem when Americans are sent abroad, and should not stop a deployment. But it also cannot be ignored. There is a real risk that with such a large U.S. role the whole mission could be wrecked, à la Somalia, by just killing a few U.S. troops.

No. 3. Even if the parties can agree on permanent cease-fire lines, which they have not so far, they still must agree on the nature of a peace settlement. The Muslims still want a unitary state and will tag the United States in that direction; the Serbs and Croats still want de facto partition and will tag the United States in that direction. What is the political outcome the United States wants and how will U.S. troops be used to promote that outcome?

Mr. Clinton has shown real leadership on Bosnia of late. America should continue to lead and contribute to a settlement, but only in proportion to its interests (which are limited), and only after it is clear why it goes in and when it comes out.

Footnote: Mr. Clinton has never given a speech devoted to Bosnia. Maybe it's time.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Cyclist Fined

LONDON — Mr. James Greenwood, who as a journalist is known as the "amateur casual" and "the man in the crowd," of the *Daily Telegraph*, was summoned at the North London police court yesterday [Oct. 11] for driving his tricycle on the footway. Mr. Greenwood denied driving the machine on the footway. He was wheeling it on the footway for the simple reason that, as he was suffering from rheumatic gout, he could not ride up hill. He was fined one shilling and costs.

### 1920: Fishy Whiskey

NEW YORK — A bold conspiracy to ship entire carloads of liquor from New York to Chicago has been discovered here. The discovery was made when Federal Agents, having got wind of the affair, seized a car containing twenty-eight barrels, each holding thirty-six quart bottles of whiskey,

the whole valued at \$20,000. The barrels were labelled "berrings" and each was carefully covered with fish scales to give off an odor of fish. Officials predict the arrest of a large number of railroad employees charged with conspiring to smuggle liquor. The officials refuse to say how they discovered the whiskey.

### 1945: Laval Appeal

PARIS — Paul Reynaud, former Premier of France, who was imprisoned by the Vichy government during the war, headed a list of French figures who demanded a retrial for Pierre Laval. Laval and Reynaud were former arch-enemies. However, there is no appeal possible from the High Court's verdict unless an ordinance is issued by General Charles de Gaulle, French Provisional President. Laval's lawyers, have petitioned for an audience with General Charles de Gaulle on his return from Brussels.



International Herald Tribune

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U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre 123.021.126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Reflexive Applause Greets the Pope's Sober Reflections

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The encounter of the Pope with the United Nations last week, on the occasion of the latter's 50th anniversary, provided an interesting application of principle thought to matters customarily discussed in UN forums with expedient or hypocritical rhetoric.

This Pope's formation was as a philosopher, as was evident in his address to the General Assembly. Talk about human rights, freedom and human obligation, at the United Nations and in international political discourse generally, usually has little connection to any rigorous structure of thought about the nature of man or the significance of human existence. Such matters are controversial, and it is far easier to coast on the superficial invocation of democracy and a good word for human rights, both intellectually unexamined.

The Pope argued that the evident general human wish to possess political freedoms, together with a social and economic position consistent with the dignity of a free human being, demonstrates that the claim to human rights is "rooted in the nature of the person" and reflects "the objective and inviolable demands of a universal moral law." These are not abstract points, he said, but "remind us that we do not live in an irrational or meaningless world."

This universal claim to human rights is evidence of a moral logic "which makes possible dialogue between individuals and peoples," providing a kind of "grammar" in

which a discussion can take place among people "of intelligence and free will, immersed in a mystery which transcends [their] own being and endowed with the ability to reflect and the ability to choose."

This obviously is not a description of the human situation that most elites in the West today would accept. The argument about the universality of human rights put forward in most American discussion rejects both the notion of transcendent moral law and the suggestion of transcendent mystery in human existence. It assumes the entirely material nature of man and the absence of any human destiny other than one that men and women create for themselves.

It therefore is vulnerable to the "utilitarianism" that the Pope condemned in his address, the belief that men and women logically and properly search only for their individual advantage, and that the only rational basis for altruism is an argument that you will get on better yourself if you treat others decently. This has proved a pretty fragile basis for community.

Today's sentimental rationalization of utilitarianism is the currently influential economic doctrine that holds that the untrammeled pursuit of individual advantage in an unregulated marketplace will end by making a better world for all.

It is an expression of that naive belief in

the inevitability of progress that the actual experience of the 20th century has rendered absurd. Ideas of automatic material and social progress, and indeed of the moral improvement of men and women themselves, which have dominated Western thought since the Enlightenment and since Darwin, still influence the popular and political debate — despite two world wars, totalitarianism, the Holocaust and the evidence about human progress presented in Bosnia today.

The Pope was right to conclude that the paradox of our own day, as the close of the millennium approaches, "is that man, who began the period we call 'modernity' with a self-conscious assertion of his 'coming to age' and 'autonomy,' approaches the end of the 20th century fearful of himself, fearful of what he might be capable of, fearful of the future." He has good reason to be afraid.

The press in New York made much of the Pope as a "charismatic" personality — "the most charismatic man on the planet," according to a New York Times story. This meant, presumably, that he comes over on television and draws crowds. (Comparisons were made with O. J. Simpson.)

The dictionary definition of charisma is "a quality of extraordinary spiritual power attributed to a person or office capable of eliciting popular support in the direction of human affairs." People rightly sense in the Pope a spiritual authority, and he himself undoubtedly wishes to influence human affairs by what he says.

But the fact would seem to be that he elicits no more than minority support or ephemeral sympathy for the policies he recommends and the outlook on human affairs he affirms. This is true in the United States, and in most of the rest of the advanced industrial world as well.

The specific moral demands he makes are mostly rejected, or are even considered a cause for embarrassment. This is most apparent in the tormented arena of sexual morals. His condemnations of abortion, promiscuity and contraception are generally unpopular — indeed, are considered outrageous — by many who make Western opinion and seem annoyed if not surprised that the Pope is still a Catholic.

However, sex is not the domain of the United Nations, and it occupies a minor place even in the moral theology of the Catholic Church. Political justice is the United Nations' domain. And in this matter the Pope's demand that no one exploit another for his own advantage, and that all practice a solidarity "which enables others to live out, in the actual circumstances of their economic and political lives, the creativity which is the distinguishing mark of a human person," meets a superficial applause masking general indifference.

That his listeners can afford their indifference to this demand, as the millennium approaches, is another question.

International Herald Tribune.  
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## Restaurateur Dishes Up Lowdown on Seating

By George Lang

NEW YORK — Before New York's restaurant owners and managers, maîtres d'hôtel and headwaiters ask for the best tables in heaven, they have a lot to answer for.

Even St. Peter, who manages the front of the house, is baffled by a mystery that bedevils diners.

When they arrive at empty restaurants, why are they so often taken to the worst table — to Siberia, as we call it?

They are hustled past acres of white tablecloths and deposited in

dented by food fashion and social change. In their view, you are where, not what, you eat. A Big Board ego won't stand for a Nasdaq listing.

It is said that in one famous restaurant that caters to show business, your seat is based on last week's gross. Famously, power brokers "own" their tables: They provide so much business during the

Find out why you keep getting the table near the restrooms.

## MEANWHILE

the rear or next to kitchen doors or waiters' stations. It doesn't matter whether they made reservations weeks earlier or are walk-ins. Even though the dining room eventually fills up, this does not heal bruised egos.

As a lifelong restaurateur and historian of gastronomy, I understand the reasons for the practice — and don't approve of many. Here are some pluses and minuses.

**Hall of mirrors.** Nobody likes to walk into an empty restaurant. By dispersing the patrons, the manager makes it look full.

**Interior decorating.** We have to dress up the dining room with attractive people. Sometimes a guest's appearance and behavior are — how should I put it? — discordant.

As one of Manhattan's most respected restaurateurs once told me: "No restaurant failed because of the people they turned away. But many have closed because of whom they let in." When a decorative palm is potted and a guest turns up that way, it is the palm that should be seen and not heard.

**Labor relations.** Maîtres d'hôtel can't stiff waiters whose tables in the gulag have seen few paying guests for days. (But should guests know this or care? They come to see and be seen.)

**Privatization.** If you put the couple in love in front, you create an embarrassing peep show. You don't want the next table distracted if the guests are cutting a deal to buy Time Warner.

**The club.** Why shouldn't the steadies get preferred treatment? Mostly, first-timers have to earn it. In restaurants, as in outside life, what comes easy holds little value. Premium seats whet appetites — of all sorts.

Some establishments are barely

year that the house can afford to hold the tables open.

**Food as theater.** Theater as food. Do you really expect Sirio Maccioni (Mr. Le Cirque) to send Woody Allen into exile?

**The power play.** Yes, headwaiters take perverse pleasure in pushing around people who are more accomplished and successful than they are. Power, without the possibility of misusing it, lacks appeal. Thus, unbooked front tables may stay empty all night.

**Mindlessness.** Enough said. The special handshake. Some psychologists call this deplorable form of transference transactional therapy.

**Social consciousness.** I once tried to prevent fireworks and wound up losing a friend. The just-separated wife of a famous author came in with her new beau for an early lunch. Knowing her soon-to-be former husband would arrive later, I seated them as far back as possible without removing a wall, with no explanation. She felt demoted.

But surely St. Peter will reward my diplomacy by not placing me next to the fire exit.

The writer owns the Café des Artistes in New York and is a co-owner of Gundel in Budapest. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Simpson Verdict

Johnnie Cochran, with his inflammatory, racist closing arguments, has set back the cause of equal justice in America for years. Guilt or innocence does not depend on race. Mr. Cochran, and all members of the "Dream Team" if not the whole legal profession, should be ashamed at the depth to which the ideal of a trial by peers has been dragged.

The real crime shown by the defense attorneys is not the black vs. white issue. It is the fact that O. J. Simpson is a free man because he is (or at least was) rich.

Yes, there is unequal justice in America. But it is not due to race. It is due to wealth. A poor man would have been convicted and jailed, with the key thrown away, months ago.

JOHN ALLAN  
Himeji, Japan.

Regarding "Don't Change System" (Opinion, Oct. 5), I, as an American citizen living in Ger-

many, must ask: Why ever not? The Germans I know are appalled at the media circus otherwise known as the O. J. Simpson trial, where cameras in the courtroom encouraged the baser instincts of lawyers seemingly unrestricted by any rules of professional conduct, any requirements to stick to the facts. Is this the best justice our society can deliver? As an American, I am ashamed.

EMILY HEYSER  
Munich.

Were the Clarence Thomas hearings not part of our recent past, we might get away with saying that O. J. Simpson's trial was solely about racism. Indeed, Nicole Brown Simpson was not there to testify: the resounding white voice heard was that of a policeman crying "nigger."

But the system didn't believe Anita Hill either, and she was black. Nicole Simpson's whiteness was convenient, not decisive.

Economic, cultural and political forces will continue to leave all but a

few famous, wealthy blacks at the mercies of an often racist criminal justice system — and all but a handful of women in a world of harassment, rape and battering.

Blacks' understandable anger at police brutality and other forms of unjust treatment must not be used to drive another wedge between those who need to combine efforts for a better world.

JUDITH EZEKIEL  
Gentilly, France.

It would be interesting to hear the views of African-Americans awaiting execution on Death Row. Of particular interest would be the views of those who had busy trials with low-paid public defenders.

ROBERT F. ILLING  
Ponto, Portugal.

I definitely do not imagine I can add anything new to the ocean of comments originating from the O. J. Simpson verdict, but I will try to spell out a few dismal "lessons" that

a European citizen can derive from this by now truly global event:

1. Tribalism is triumphant. Very few Georgians deplore Stalin, not many Serbs denounce the criminal nature of Zeljko Razanovic (a.k.a. the paramilitary leader Arkan) and a majority of U.S. blacks were convinced that Mr. Simpson should be acquitted in any case. The essence of ethics and justice, impartiality, is being attacked and eroded more powerfully than in any other era.

2. If No. 1 is true, then in the future we may see defendants seeking to be judged exclusively by their "peers" or, on the contrary, requests that juries be ethnically balanced to avoid scandalous "partiality."

3. Justice and money have been shown to be more than ever closely, and ominously, connected.

4. The combination of underdog image (as black) and top-dog reality (as millionaire) could not possibly be defeated in a court. Imagine the reverse, and you will get the reverse result (with the same evidence).

5. Courtesy of Detective Mark Fuhrman, racism has been shown to be alive and well.

Europeans should not bask in an unfounded feeling of superiority: The bell is tolling also for us. But again, the United States is proving to be the place where global trends are set and revealed with brutal clarity. We are all warned.

GIULIO BINOCCHI  
Geneva.

It's really impossible for a white American to appreciate how it must have felt to be a black in parts of America, where, as recently as 30 years ago, blacks had to go to the back of the bus or were prevented from eating or staying where they wanted. The Simpson verdict is probably a recompense for those inequities. It's a poor show for American justice, but perhaps we have to rationalize it as part of the process of evening out inequities.

W. F. WASSMANN  
Zamalek, Egypt.

## BOOKS

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Anderson Chung, division manager of multicultural marketing communications for AT&T's Asian market, is reading "The Artist's Way: A Spiritual Path to Higher Creativity" by Julia Cameron.

"It's a fantastic book. It gives great insight on creativity, which is part of the job of motivating advertising agencies." (Maria Samminiatielli, IHT)



In 1958, he ad-libbed that Reuther was a "more dangerous menace than the Sputnik or anything Soviet Russia might do to America." One time he called for taking the Vietnam war to South China. "It would be fairly easy," he said at a press conference.

His only legislative achievement in 40 years was the passage in 1986 of the Goldwater-Nichols military reform bill, but the bill got through Congress largely through the efforts of his Democratic colleague, Senator Sam Nunn.

The puzzling question raised by these books is how a man of such limited gifts managed to find himself atop the conservative movement.

Certainly, Goldwater possessed fundamental decency and integrity — evidenced in his refusal during the 1964 campaign to exploit the ghetto riots — but these are not qualities that ensure political success. More likely he was carried along by a movement that was much more powerful than he was. In both 1960 and 1964, conservative activists drafted him for national office over his objections.

Edwards and Goldberg fail to take account of Goldwater's weaknesses. Edwards notes inconsistencies between Goldwater's earlier and later speeches without acknowledging that they might have reflected different views of speechwriters rather than of Goldwater.

Edwards and Goldberg were probably unwilling to cast Goldwater, whom they liked and admired, in an unfavorable light. They may have also been reluctant to diminish the importance of their subject or show that he was a mediocrity whose fame was largely the product of others' efforts.

John B. Judis, senior editor of the New Republic and author of "William F. Buckley: Patron Saint of the Conservatives," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## GOLDWATER: The Man Who Made a Revolution

By Lee Edwards. 572 pages. \$29.95. Regnery.

## BARRY GOLDWATER

By Robert Alan Goldberg. 463 pages. \$27.50. Yale University Press.

By John B. Judis

SOMETIMES the authors of books reveal facts that suggest an entirely different interpretation of their subjects from the one they provide.

That is the case with two recent biographies of former Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater. Both books are well researched and well written, but they both include details about their subject that are inconsistent with their own assessments of him.

Lee Edwards, a conservative intellectual who served as Goldwater's press aide in the 1964 presidential campaign, provides the most complete reconstruction yet of that cam-

paign and reveals much that is new about Goldwater's relationship with other conservatives, including Ronald Reagan.

While Edwards does not hesitate to express his views, he does not allow them to dictate what he reveals about Goldwater.

Robert Alan Goldberg, a professor of history at the University of Utah, describes himself as being on the left but, like Edwards, is meticulously evenhanded in recounting Goldwater's life.

While Edwards is at his best in describing conservative politics, Goldberg, who grew up in the Southwest, is at his best in portraying Goldwater's early years and his Arizona background.

Although the biographers differ politically, they are equally admiring of Goldwater. Goldwater, Edwards writes, "laid the foundation for a political revolution and led a generation of conservatives to understand that theirs was a winning as well as a just

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A Manhattan Club team, consisting of Lapt Chan, Uday Ivatury, Elizabeth Reich, Brad Moss, Phillip Alder and Jim Kerkorian seemed to be heading for victory in the Von Zdzitewicz Double Knockout Team Championship, after the first session of a three-way final at the Beverly Club. Their team was leading by 18 MPs against Robb Gordon and his team, and by 11 against Robin Kay and her team. Gordon led Kay by 7.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A	♠ K 10 8 3		
♣ A Q 7 6 4 2			
♦ A K 10 8 3			
♥ 10			
WEST			
♠ Q J 9 2			
♣ J 10 9 5			
♦ 8 3			
♥ A K J 4			
EAST			
♠ K 10 6 4 3			
♣ K 8			
♦ 7 6 4			
♥ 7 6 3			
SOUTH			
♠ 5 7			
♣ 3			
♦ Q J 9 2			
♥ Q 8 5 2			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 2♠, 2♥, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠.  
East: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass.  
South: 2♠, 2♥, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠.  
West: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass.

West led the club ace.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Dr. Internet Scans the Planet

By Sandy Rovner  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — This note appeared on the Internet during the third week in July: "Hello! We are two friends from Venezia, Italy: Jo and Cris. Alice, our friend, has a very bad disease, so she has asked us if we can help her. She doesn't feel the physical pain... and she is only 9... We are trying to connect with a hospital in Michigan, probably at Lansing, because we know that in that hospital there is the other person who has the same bad disease. We know only the Italian name: *disautonomia familiare del II tipo*... We need... any other information that could help us to find this hospital."

So began an Internet search for help that eventually led Cris and Jo to a medical librarian in Fort Wayne, Indiana; a medical foundation in New York; a parents' support group in Wisconsin; and perhaps help for their sick friend from two medical specialists, one in New York and one in Israel.

Even though Alice's story is still unfinished, her search for help on the Internet is a striking metaphor for the uses of this international communications network for medical purposes.

Alice Lazzaroni has an extremely rare genetic disorder

that afflicts children of Italian, Greek and other Mediterranean heritage. She does not feel pain or perspire and she has serious bone problems.

Her family in Venice could find little information about it. As Alice's condition worsened — recently she became unable to function without a wheelchair — they became desperate to find help. Family friends Cristiano "Cris" and Giorgio "Jo" Parmiggiani, who speak only a little English, set out on the Internet to find information.

Thousands of miles away, Barry Orton, a telecommunications professor at the University of Wisconsin, has an eight-year-old son, David, with a closely related and rare illness, familial dysautonomia (FD) that affects Jews of Eastern European ancestry.

Only about a year ago, Orton and some other FD parents began communicating on the Internet to compare notes. Contacted by the medical librarian who saw the note from Cris and Jo, these parents of FD patients embraced the Lazzaronis, giving them their first contact with other parents with many of the same problems and access to medical specialists familiar with the disorder.

FD has many names and a confusing combination of symptoms. It may affect one or more activities of the autonomic

nervous system, the part of the nervous system that carries out involuntary tasks such as digestion, breathing and regulation of body temperature and blood pressure.

Cris and Jo posted their note to every newsgroup — electronic bulletin boards where people can send notes to discuss specific interests — that contained the word "Michigan," "genetic," "disease" or "health," which means that must have appeared in hundreds of sites. There are 13,000 Usenet newsgroups on the Internet.

MOST of the 50 or so responses were from people offering prayers and sympathy, until their note was spotted by Catherine Amott Smith, a medical librarian for an insurance company in Indiana. Through Smith, they found Orton. He and the other FD parents had established FD Net, a "Listserv" (short for list server), which is similar to a newsgroup but is restricted to people who subscribe to it. A central computer distributes any messages to all people on the list.

Now the Lazzaronis are full-fledged members of FD Net. Sandro Lazzaroni wrote to the net this month, "Me and my wife thanks you all because you all have done in a few weeks

more than the doctors (in Italy) have done in eight years."

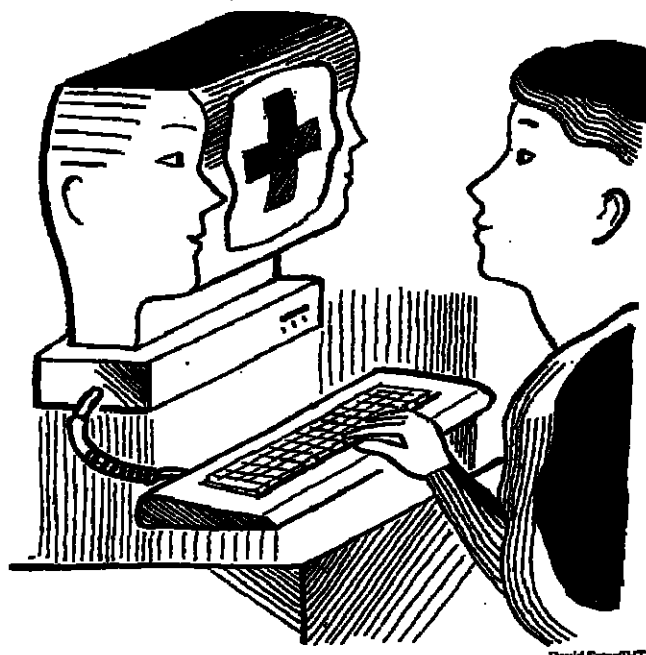
All of the major computer network services — America Online, Prodigy and CompuServe — can provide access to the Internet and have health and medical databases and related "chat" rooms where members can get together in "interest groups" and converse on-line about treatments, symptoms, individual doctors, books and articles. Most of these on-line service sections are costly and usually an hourly premium above monthly charges runs about \$2 to \$4.

The Internet also can be reached less expensively through libraries and special Internet services when local lines or 800 numbers are available.

The World Wide Web, which organizes vast chunks of information on the Internet, has become popular in the past few years. The web enables users to move among related topics through a system of "hyperlinks," which are underlined words.

Many health and medical associations and organizations have home pages on the web.

There are many ways to start searching for a given health subject. One of the easiest is to start with a "search tool" called Yahoo, a system of hyperlinks invented by two Stanford University students that has become a permanent and



## 5 Share Nobels For Ozone Study, Particle Physics

By Thomas Gmsberg  
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Four Americans and a Dutch scientist won Nobel prizes for sounding the alarm about depletion of Earth's protective ozone layer and for discoveries about some of nature's tiniest particles.

The chemistry prize, for the ozone work, went to Mario Molina of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California-Irvine and Paul Crutzen, a Dutch citizen working at the Max-Planck Institute for Chemistry in Germany.

The physics prize went to Martin L. Perl of Stanford University and Frederick Reines of the University of California-Irvine. They discovered "two of nature's most remarkable subatomic particles," their citation from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said.

Although ozone is considered a pollutant at ground level, it protects the Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays at high altitudes. "The three researchers have contributed to our salvation from a global environmental problem that could have catastrophic consequences," the academy said.

Dr. Molina and Dr. Rowland, working separately from Dr. Crutzen, reported in 1974 that chlorofluorocarbons — the CFC gases then used in spray cans, refrigerators and other items — threatened the ozone layer.

They calculated that, if use of CFC gases continued without abatement, the ozone layer would become significantly depleted, the citation said.

Dr. Crutzen explained in 1970 how nitrogen oxides react with ozone to accelerate the reduction of the layer. "Crutzen took a fundamental step toward a deeper understanding of the chemistry of the ozone layer," the citation said.

THE report from Dr. Molina and Dr. Rowland led to restrictions on CFC release during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the citation said. Their research, predicting an ozone "hole," laid the groundwork for its discovery in 1985 over the South Pole. "Not until 1985, when the real shock came, was there any real urgency in international negotiations on release restrictions," the academy said.

As a result of the scientists' pathbreaking discoveries, "the most dangerous gases will be totally banned from 1996," the citation said, adding that de-

veloping countries have been given a grace period.

The winners of the physics prizes discovered subatomic particles called the tau and the neutrino.

In the mid-1970s, Dr. Perl found the tau, a heavier cousin of the electron. The tau is highly unstable and decays into other particles in less than a trillionth of a second.

The first tau particles were probably created in the Big Bang that started the universe, but they have long since disappeared. So Dr. Perl had to create tau particles in a particle accelerator to study them. The discovery uncovered a family of subatomic particles that the Nobel citation said is crucial for current theories of how nature's smallest particles behave.

Dr. Perl called the award "unexpected" and said he hoped it would help convince people his current work involving quarks, another class of subatomic particles, is "not a waste of time."

THE Nobel committee cited Dr. Reines, who worked with the late Clyde Cowan, for detecting the first neutrino, called the electron antineutrino, in work that started in the 1950s. Dr. Reines is in a hospital for a condition that is not life-threatening, according to Myron Bander, former chairman of the physics department at the University of California, Irvine.

Dr. Bander said Dr. Reines deserved the prize "for discovering this fundamental particle. This particle appears in all these radioactive decays. Now it has been used in astronomy and all sorts of other research. It is a key to our understanding of elementary particle physics."

Neutrinos stream out from the sun and star explosions called supernovas, making it possible to probe the innermost regions of stars. They are produced along with energy, and to understand how stars and the sun produce energy "you need to understand neutrinos," said physicist Richard Steinberg of Drexel University in Philadelphia, who studies neutrinos.

Scientists are still debating whether neutrinos have mass. Neutrinos are extremely abundant, so if they have even a little mass they could help explain the so-called missing mass problem, which is that scientists have found far less mass than the universe appears to contain.

The winners of each Nobel will share \$1 million this year. They will be honored during a ceremony in Stockholm on Dec. 10.

## Sexual Harassment: It's as Old as Birds and Bees

By Natalie Angier  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Birds do it, senators do it, even fuzzy little bees do it: they engage, that is, in the ancient art of sexual harassment. Harassment is probably as old as the partition of sex cells into sperm and eggs.

Indeed, the more carefully biologists survey the field, the more often they spy examples of males hounding females (and, on occasion, the reverse) to listen up, settle down and mate, mate, mate. Now some researchers are attempting to

quantify the toll that harassment exacts on the recipient of the unwanted advances, to determine when conventional male ardor becomes dangerous to the female, detracting from her capacity to care for her young and even, on occasion, leading to her death. Two papers on the subject of sexual harassment and coercion appeared recently in the journal *Animal Behaviour*, one an in-depth study of sexual harassment in a species of solitary bee, the second a sweeping overview of harassment among a broad variety of animals. The take-home message is that males will often

do whatever they can to seize the resource they covet most: female sexuality. As for their methods, we're not talking champagne and soft jazz.

A male may follow a female around, biting or slapping or screeching at her until she retreats, as often happens among chimpanzees. Or he may skip the warm-up and simply rape her, as young male orangutans do nearly every time they encounter a female. Among sea otters, for example, a male may grab a female's snout with his teeth or claws and drown her while attempting to mate.

"It's all very subtle and de-

pressing, but there we are," said Dr. Geoff A. Parker of the University of Liverpool in England. Dr. Parker and a colleague, Dr. Timothy H. Clutton-Brock of the University of Cambridge, wrote one of the two *Animal Behaviour* papers.

Researchers have long known that male and female animals struggle endlessly with a fundamental paradox: they need each other to reproduce, yet they have very different notions of how that need should be filled. Females usually — though not always — do most of the child care, investing in each young the nutritionally

taxing contents of an egg, or the even more expensive milk of the breast; and with that high investment comes a female's desire to mate with the male of her choice and ignore the rest. Afterwards, she's got work to do, turning her attention to the demands of maternity.

By contrast, males often have nothing to do with their young beyond tossing in half a genome — and the more semigenomes they can get into the pool, the better. Unlike the big, nutritious egg, their sperm cells are usually abundant and comparatively cheap to manufacture (though there are important exceptions, like fruit flies that make giant sperm several times the length of their bodies). Males also must move quickly to beat out competing males, which means in many cases imposing themselves on a female without giving her a chance to pick and choose.

Not every act of male aggression hurts the female, and sometimes a female appreciates a rousing display of male savagery, seeing it as evidence of strong genes or the ability to guard the territory against intruders. But when the costs to the female of male pushiness outweigh the benefits, then biologists call it sexual harassment.

"Among humans, anything you don't like can be called harassment," said Dr. Graham N. Stone, an entomologist at Oxford University in England, the author of the second report. "Biologists don't define it that way. You must be able to identify an unequivocal cost of the male activity to female fitness, and that isn't always easy to do."

The grim tally is presented in the Clutton-Brock and Parker paper, which also offers complex game theories to give the various behaviors a mathematical and evolutionarily dynamic framework.

They suggest that the relationship between the sexes is a so-called war of attrition, with the males harassing, the females resisting and the question being in each case who will persist the longest.

Often males win the war because the incentives for each sex are asymmetric: a female often has less to gain by resisting a particular male, since regardless of who the father is, she will have an offspring. But for his part, the chance of fertilizing a female may mean the difference between offspring or no offspring at all.

man's fashion. Although his show was not one to define the season or set the compass for fashion's future, it was a graceful way of redefining his personal vision.

That begins with a jacket, the garment that is no longer king of the closet, yet has still to find a successor.

"How many different jackets did I design — 25?" (there were in fact 47) Armani said after the show, where the paparazzi fodder included Boris Becker and his wife Barbara, Matt Dillon, Faye Dunaway, Ornella Muti and assorted Italian starlets popping out of their low-cut dresses.

A rounded bosom was the focus of Armani's newest jacket, shaped with a crosshatch of seaming to the waist and fitted snugly with a zipper. Jackets rolled out with effortless ease in soft beige and tender colors, in pinstripes (Dunaway's favorite), gathered at the back or even printed with flowers.

They were shown with knits rather than shirts and went occasionally with mid-calf skirts, but mostly with soft pants, or a newer flat-front version. Knits were light and airy — literally in the case of open-weave stripes showing glimpses of flesh as through Venetian blinds. The body was on show too in long, fluid, jersey dresses ruffled round the bosom. But since Armani is a supreme tailor but a less skillful dressmaker, the jackets paradoxically seemed gentler and more rounded than the dresses and more sensual than bra tops under the transparent knits.

The designer also insists on sending out waves of evening wear with embroidered bodices and ball skirts, where a few would make the point that Ar-

mani can handle decoration and put a woman in an organza ball skirt as well as pants.

This has not been a stellar Milan season with both buyers and press frustrated that the strengths of Italian fashion — interesting and inventive fabrics and superb make and finish — are lost on the big runway and often deliberately obfuscated by short-term gimmicks like back-to-the-1960s styling.

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THE fashion themes of the season are the onward march of the dress, especially an elongated shirt shape with a polo collar. Fine sweaters, fitted close to the body, and cardigans made a strong showing for summer knits. Skirts were either mini or mid-calf — the revival of long overtake the so-called "new" knee length. Strong, fresh color swept back, along with white.

The underlying concern about Milan fashion is that, although the product is high quality, no new design talent seems to be emerging. British designers Rifat Ozbek and Katharine Hamnett have both fled Milan, calling it inhospitable.

Italian houses continue to import designers: Marc Audebert (formerly with Prada) has moved to Trussardi. Batrice



Armani's curved-to-the-body jacket and soft pants.

Paul, former right hand of Claude Montana, was this season's designer at Complice, but the show was just a re-mix of current trends from soft tailoring through knits.

The most influential import has been Jil Sander, who shows in Italy but is based in Germany. Other interest has been provided by young American designers produced by Gilmar, who also

launched the new Christian Lacroix jeans line in Milan in the ornate Visconti palazzo, where the show was a stylish mix of denim and haute couture.

The dearth of new talent means that, although the big stores spend their big bucks in Italy, the Paris collections, which open Thursday, indisputably hold fashion's creative high ground.

## Humans Are Just a Bit More Refined

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like their baboon and orangutan counterparts, male humans have been known to harass their females, but as always, they are considerably more refined in their approach. After all, even a wolf does not know how to wolf-whistle; and what baboon could figure out that if he stands next to a female in a crowded subway car and gives her a grope, he can make her wonder if it was just an accident?

Nudge and wink aside, some anthropologists and primatologists theorize that male harassment of and aggression toward females is more elaborate among humans than among any other primate species. They also propose that while the motivation to harass is the same for men as it is for any male animal — to co-opt a female's control over her sexuality and short-circuit her annoying desire to exert female choice — it has been comparatively more successful for men than for even the most belligerent of gorillas.

Dr. Barbara Smuts of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, has pointed out that most female primates may put up

with a lot of intimidation by their male folk, and a female ape who chooses to mate with male A may suffer the wrath of male B, but that nonetheless female movements and female mating decisions are never systematically controlled by males.

In addition, nonhuman female primates always are responsible for feeding themselves, said Dr. Sarah Blaffer Hrdy of the University of California at Davis. When they are hungry, they go out foraging. They do not wait for their mate to bring home the bananas.

By contrast, in many human cultures female sexuality has been strictly circumscribed, and the woman who ventures out alone, beyond the protection of her home, father or husband, risks the potentially dangerous encroachments of any footloose man she encounters.

Even in comparatively liberal societies like America, a woman who dares to go to a bar or a fraternity party alone is not given much sympathy if she is hassled or even attacked.

Moreover, in many cultures, a woman's ability to earn an independent living is limited, which means that a woman on her own risks not only harass-

ment, but extreme impoverishment.

A man's size advantage over a woman does not entirely explain his dominance. Writing in a recent issue of the journal *Human Nature*, Dr. Smuts said that "although male primates typically are larger than females, this does not mean that they always win when they have conflicts of interest with females," adding, "Their larger size is balanced by the fact that females cooperate against males, whereas males seldom cooperate against females."

Usually, female primates live with their female kin, and when a male gets uppity, the females rally together to defend their sister. In the view of Dr. Smuts and others, human males began to cement their dominant status over women by cooperating with other men. With their human cognitive powers, men could strike up alliances with other men, keeping track of friends and foes.

Such confederations eventually allowed them to tame the resource they craved the most — females. The advent of the agricultural revolution allowed men to further restrict female movements, essentially keeping the little woman down on the farm.

But women were not helpless victims in the evolution of patriarchy, researchers said. Dr. Hrdy points out that women have rarely sought to form alliances with other women and in fact have been more likely to

perceive other females as competitors than as comrades.

The institution of marriage, which is nearly universal in human culture, and the pair bond between men and women, has been spectacularly successful in the propagation of the human race. And from an evolutionary point of view, propagating is all that counts.

Natalie Angier

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A lineup of fashion editors in plain black sleeveless dresses — bare legs, bare arms, bare necks and un-made-up faces — is the enduring image of the spring summer season.

To them, Giorgio Armani, who closed the Milan shows, threw down a soft and gentle gauntlet. His models tossed their loose curls, smiled through pretty makeup, decked themselves in light crystal jewelry. And they wore jackets, for heaven's sake. And silky knit cardigans. And dresses only if they were summery and soft. Just like normal women do.

Normality is the key to Ar-

mani's fashion. Although his show was not one to define the season or set the compass for fashion's future, it was a graceful way of redefining his personal vision.

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# UGANDA

## CONFIDENCE COMES BACK TO KAMPALA

Uganda is on a path of enviable economic growth.

Uganda — a beautiful country of rolling hills and valleys, rivers and lakes — ran into severe difficulties in the 1970s. It has now found renewed energy to develop its rich economic potential, and it appears to be succeeding.

The statistics are clear and unambiguous. Economic growth has been averaging 6.6 percent a year since 1986 and reached 10 percent in the financial year that ended in June this year.

This growth is due to a good performance in agriculture — up 6.1 percent last year — and to substantial new investment in manufacturing activities, whose output rose by 17.7 percent last year.

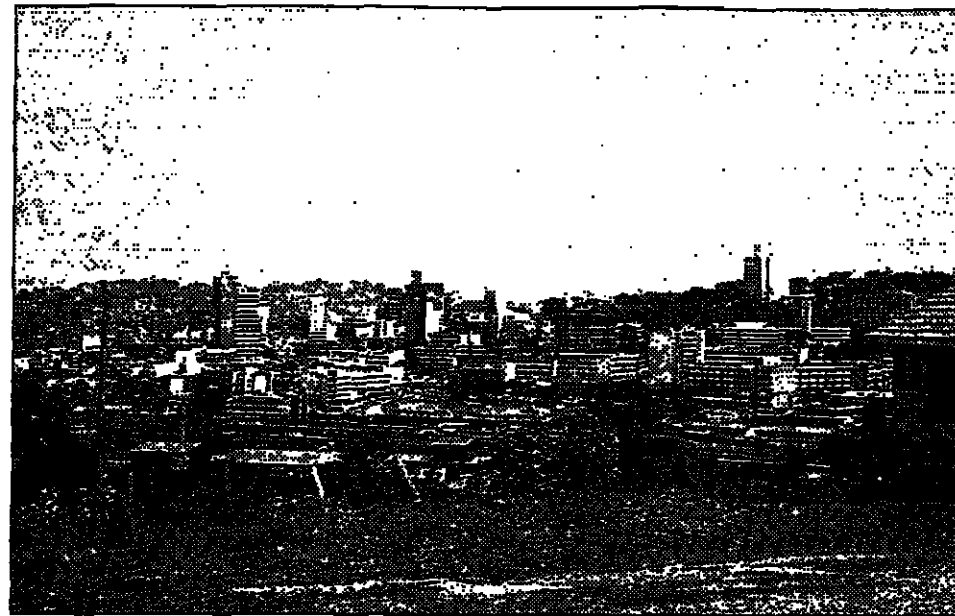
Exports have also flourished, although last year's extraordinary leap of 111 percent was probably a one-time benefit of the coffee price boom. At the same time, there has been a successful battle against inflation, which has fallen to an

annual range of between 3 percent and 6 percent.

**Reforming government** Investors and donor governments alike pay tribute to President Yoweri Museveni and his team of reforming associates, who since taking power in 1986 have adopted a dynamic approach to overcoming Uganda's legacy of bad government.

The previous 15 years of bitter ethnic conflict and government brutality — the regimes of Idi Amin and Milton Obote are held responsible for the loss of at least 500,000 lives — had brought the country to the brink of total economic collapse. The Museveni formula for recovery has been a mix of imaginative politics and far-reaching economic liberalization.

The formula strongly encourages the private sector and actively wooes foreign investors, especially those of Asian origin, who were ex-



The tall buildings that dominate the changing skyline of Kampala, together with the busy street market scenes, symbolize Uganda's return to peace and prosperity after the difficult years that preceded 1986.



elled by Idi Amin in 1972. The Museveni government has won strong praise and financial support for its economic policies from bilateral donors as well as from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

### Tough decisions

"Uganda has learned from other people's mistakes," says Brian Falconer, the World Bank's resident representative in Kampala, adding: "Things are happening here that are not happening in other African coun-

tries. The decision-makers are not afraid to make tough decisions."

Leading members of the economic recovery team, such as the Finance and Economic Development Minister Jehoshua Mayanja-Nkangi and the Trade and Industry Minister Richard Kaijuka, display a disarming ability to cut through the usual formality and bureaucracy of government. They engage in an active and ongoing dialogue on their policies with the Ugandan public, investors and aid officials.

### Local investors

Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi stresses that most of the new investment is undertaken by Ugandans rather than foreigners. "We are inundated with enthusiastic people," says the minister, who is convinced that the recent rate of investment-fueled growth is sufficiently sustainable to allow Uganda to look forward to dispensing with foreign aid early in the first few years of the 21st century.

Encouraged by the response of ordinary Ugandans, and particularly by that of farmers, Trade Minister Kaijuka says that the decision to let private operators buy and export coffee, Uganda's principal crop, has been an unqualified success.

"Liberalization put money directly into the farmers' pockets," he says, adding that when prices surged on the world market, the farmers began, many for the first time, to look for ways to improve the quality of their crop.

The success of coffee liberalization leads Mr. Kaijuka to predict significant growth in a wider range of agricultural products, including tea, cotton, tobacco and food commodities.

"All our neighbors need food, and we'll continue to be the granary of the region," he says.

The investment drive has brought significant results in the rehabilitation of Uganda's agricultural plantations, particularly those devoted to sugar and tea. The thrust is being maintained as new investors negotiate for permission to develop farms for horticulture and other high-value products.

"We need to make large farms available if we are to modernize our agriculture, and we will do what we can to facilitate applications for land," says a close adviser to President Museveni.

Over the past 10 years, new agricultural, manufacturing and trading companies have been built up from nothing. Now it is quite normal to find the same compa-

ny dealing in coffee (buying, processing and exporting), spices, fishing, transport and automobiles. Several such conglomerates are already turning over tens of millions of dollars a year.

### Export markets

Perhaps typical of the new generation of investors is Mukwano Industries, which launched its operations in 1985 and now has a wide range of interlocking businesses, including road transport, tea growing, soap and cooking oil manufacture, and construction.

"We are making the transition from trading to manufacturing," says Mukwano's executive director, Alykhan Karamali, "and we are beginning to look beyond Uganda's borders to find markets for our products in Sudan, Zaire, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya. The prospects are good."

Any country could be

proud of the economic results of Uganda's far-reaching reforms — increased production, booming exports, a strong currency and low inflation. Success can bring its own headaches, however, and can expose weaknesses in the system.

The strength of the Uganda shilling — resulting from the coffee boom and large capital inflows — could threaten to make Uganda's exports uncompetitive.

At the same time, the financial infrastructure remains undeveloped, restricting the potential for mobilizing savings. The government is now addressing both of these issues. Another challenge is Uganda's shortage of trained labor, especially at the higher and middle levels.

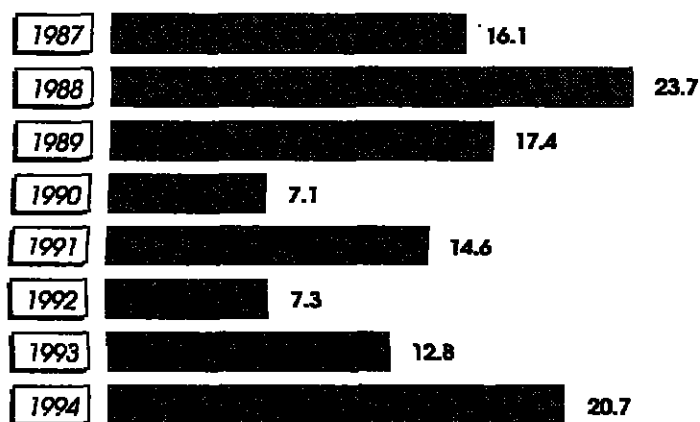
A permanent difficulty is the high transport costs resulting from the country's landlocked position. There is a related problem of instabil-

ity in Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda, which can from time to time spill over into Uganda.

But such problems have not succeeded in daunting confidence in the country's future. Investors are discovering unusual potential for agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and tourism, and they appreciate the warm welcome they receive from the authorities. Their investment drive is certain to be stepped up if, as expected, next year's elections confirm that the current political stability can be maintained.

A sign of the times is the recent expansion of regular international flights into and out of Uganda's airport at Entebbe. In 1994, the number of arrivals at the airport rose by 38 percent, to more than 100,000. For years, many travelers preferred to keep away from Uganda. But it is now firmly back on the map.

### ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.

## PRESIDENT DESCRIBES UGANDA'S FORWARD COURSE

"The destiny of the country is in the hands of the people of Uganda."

In the following interview, President Yoweri Museveni describes how his government is setting Uganda on a steady path toward becoming a modern economy.

Are you confident that Uganda is embarked upon an economic course that is appropriate for its place in the world economy and that can lead to sustainable growth in the future?

There is no doubt about this. The decline in our economy between the 1970s and early 1980s has been totally reversed. We have set the economy of Uganda on a forward course that is today characterized by rapid growth. We have planned our task carefully and have deliberately gone about it step by step. The first task was to revive the economy. This we have largely done. We have successfully fought the lethargy that had set into the economic life of the people of Uganda during two decades of economic mis-

management, and we shall continue to fight this lethargy until we completely eliminate it.

Secondly, we had to address some basic problems that were embedded in the system. I am talking here of things such as reliance on coffee as the sole foreign-exchange earner, over-bureaucratization of the economy, the existence of too big a public sector, restrictive economic policies, neglect of the primary producers of wealth and other irrationalities. We have liberalized the economy and are now in the process of privatizing most of the public enterprises.

We have set the economy of Uganda on a steady path to become a modern economy, and we will be able to sustain a reasonable rate of growth.

Can anything be done to create a more general improvement of incomes?

Indeed, there is more to be done. We have been working on building up the infra-



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President Yoweri Museveni.

structure that will enable our people to market what they produce. We have also realized that in order for the people to take off economically, they need credit, without which they cannot start viable economic activities. We have therefore started a program called the *enziandikwa*

scheme, which seeks to provide credit to the poorest families to enable them to start profit-making projects. We are also intensifying our education program. Education is crucial in the struggle to eliminate poverty because it will equip our people with basic knowledge and the skills necessary in managing economic projects.

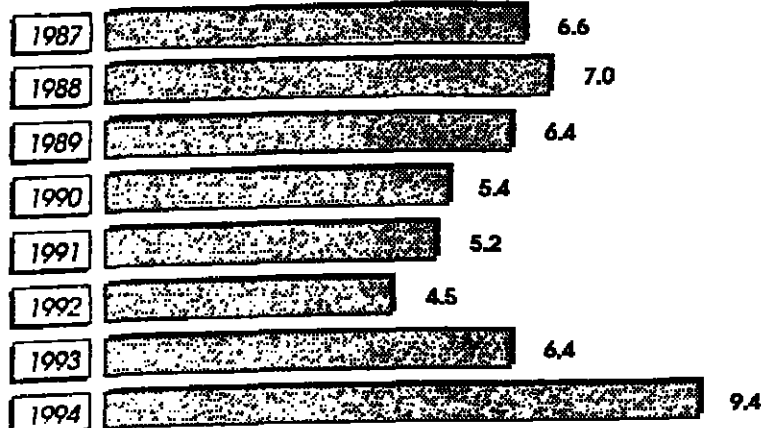
In recent months, there have been some words of criticism from representatives of Western nations about the pace and manner of Uganda's democratization. Do you agree with the Constituent Assembly's decision to delay any introduction of multiparty democracy or would you rather postpone multiparty democracy indefinitely?

It should be clear that the democratization of Uganda will have to go at the pace and in the manner decided on by the people of Uganda. Let me assure you that the people of Uganda participated in a free and fair election of those whom they wanted

to carry their views to the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, whatever decision was taken on any issue represents the sovereign will of the people of Uganda.

It follows that the decision to delay the introduction of multiple parties reflects the wishes of the majority of the people. Whether I agree or disagree with this decision is not important because my views cannot supersede the collective decision of the people of Uganda as expressed through their representatives. I do have personal views on all these issues, yes, and in this case I happen to agree with the decision of the Constituent Assembly on the form of democracy we should have for the time being. However, even if they had taken a decision that I do not agree with, I would still abide by that decision, because it is my duty to do so. What our Western friends need to understand is that the destiny of this country is squarely in the hands of the people of Uganda.

### ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.

## BANK OF UGANDA

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"Over the year ending June 1995, the Ugandan economy turned in another solid performance, as economic and financial developments exceeded expectations in almost all areas. The growth in real output amounted to no less than 10 percent; the annual inflation rate dropped to 3.3 percent, and the overall balance of payments remained in substantial surplus. This performance demonstrates, once again, the authorities' continuing commitment to improve the well-being of the public through sustained macroeconomic stability and growth.

Charles N. Kikonyogo  
Governor"

## U G A N D A

## FINANCE MINISTER SAYS THAT GROWTH IS SUSTAINABLE

"Our exporters need to find niches internationally where they can sell," says Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi.

In the following interview, Minister of Finance and Economic Development Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi describes the government policies that have helped to restore to Uganda the confidence of international investors.

How sustainable is the current revival in Uganda's economic fortunes? Can Ugandans look forward to a more general improvement in their standards of living?

Our growth in GDP has shown a rising trend, because our economic policies – fiscal, monetary and general – have encouraged investors to invest more. Also, political stability has returned to our country, confidence has been generated here and our policies have been well received internationally. Generally, people think Uganda is doing well, so the investors are coming. Since we set up the Uganda Investment Authority in 1991 as a one-stop center to get all the necessary authorizations for investors, we have given approvals for at least \$1 billion worth of new investments.

Our growth is sustainable as long as the will to do business is there, both on our part and on the part of the international investors who want to come here. Most of the investing, by value, is being done by our own nationals here, although we still need to develop the level of effective entrepreneurship.

This has traditionally been an agricultural country, and we would see greater growth if we could expand into the area of agro-processing and could take advantage of newly available technologies.

We also lack sufficient capital, although the resources are here and the will to grow is also here. We have to keep at it, but we are inundated with enthusiastic people!

There is much evidence of a strong revival in manufacturing activity. Do you think that this is largely destined to substitute for manufactured imports or that eventually Uganda could become a significant industrial exporter?

We are going to find it hard to gain access to some markets, but in the long run Africa will not come up until it industrializes judiciously. In the 1960s, Uganda used to be an exporter of some commodities, such as sugar and textiles, but this collapsed when General Amin took over. Now we are determined to achieve both import substitution and strong export promotion. We have to try to reduce the costs of production as much as we can, and our goods must be of high quality. Our exporters need to try to find niches internationally where they can sell.

Is Uganda well-placed to benefit from current plans for sub-regional cooperation?

Yes, indeed. Uganda is in the center of Comesa [the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa], a region of about 250 million people. We are already buying from our neighbors and selling to them. Even in the short time since South Africa became part of the international community, our businessmen have begun to travel there regularly. There are now at least four flights a week. We are already in a strong position to export our food to countries of the region because of other countries' food shortages. In the case of food, it is a question of our capacity to supply and to export.

Can privatization be achieved, and is there an assurance that it is in the best interests of the nation?

I think privatization is in the best interests of the nation because we have found through our own experience that ministers and civil servants are not the best managers of business

establishments. Secondly, the cost of running the parastatals has been a drain on the treasury, and we can no longer afford it. It is in the interests of the country to stop the hemorrhage on the exchequer and the misuse of resources.

Our difficulty has been that, in the past, we asked for a price based on the original cost of the assets. Some people did not accept that there was a difference between the cost of assets and their profitability. When the process was beginning to drag on, the president issued a directive that the responsibility for privatization should be given to a minister of state, within this ministry, to make the process faster.

Financial sector reform has been lagging behind other areas. In this connection, what does the government plan to do to speed the process of reforming the Uganda Commercial Bank?

The financial system is essentially private, except for the UCB, Co-operative Bank and the Uganda Development Bank. In the past two years, we started to look into the UCB, which accounts for between 40 percent and 50 percent of total deposits in the banking system. It has been making losses and needs capitalizing. We plan to move it toward privatization in the coming months.

When do you expect the capital market to be launched? After deciding to move ahead with a capital market, we have sought advice and, as a result, there is now a bill before our present parliament. It should be debated in the coming session. A capital market will help tremendously in giving those with savings access to new investment opportunities, and it will help us draw capital into the country.

How would you describe Uganda's relations with the international financial institutions, particularly the IMF and the World Bank?

Excellent. These institutions have gone out of their way to assist our socioeconomic development. They are prepared to



"Political stability has returned to our country, confidence has been generated here and our policies have been well received internationally. Generally, people think Uganda is doing well, so the investors are coming." Minister of Finance and Economic Development Jehoash Mayanja-Nkangi.

be argued with, and we do not take on policies we cannot accept. We have had to bargain, and we have had to take difficult decisions, but we have been taking them. It is our view that projects should be owned by the countries that borrow from the multilaterals, and I think the World Bank and the IMF have considered this. Ultimately, it is our country, and we are very conscious of our independence.

Are you satisfied with the current level of debt relief that Uganda is receiving from its creditors?

We are satisfied from the point of view that we have had generous relief on our bilateral debts from the Paris Club. But our debt is so structured that between 65 percent and 70 percent of our debt is multilateral, from institutions which by their charters can never forgive their debts.

Some governments have urged the IMF to sell some of its gold as a means of providing debt relief, and that proposal is now on the table. We hope that more can still be done.

How long do you think it will be before Uganda can dispense with donor support and assistance?

It will probably take a further five to eight years. As the economy grows and we find ourselves able to collect more revenue, donor support will become less necessary, although it will remain considerable, at least for development purposes, for some years to come.

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## WHERE BANKING PROVIDES THE PERSONAL TOUCH

Preparations are being made for the formation of a capital market, based at first on privatized state companies.

Like most activity in Uganda, banking revolves around personal recommendations and reputations. It is a world away from the anonymity of computerized systems and telephone banking.

Most of the privately owned banks only have one or two branches, and they exist by serving a small and select number of company clients.

The personal touch may have its charm, but the downside is that most banks still operate manual systems. Checks take days, or even weeks, to clear. The banks' only significant sources of income are from their foreign exchange transactions and lending. Not that securing a loan is easy. The banks lend only to customers who have established a good performance on their accounts over a long period. Even

then, only short-term borrowing is available – at a steep interest rate of between 18 percent and 21 percent.

Although interest rates seem likely to stay punishingly high, at least until there are more sources of income, lower operating costs and more areas of competition in the financial sector, the old-fashioned methods may soon begin to change. The internationally linked banks are planning to install computers and automated teller machines, and to become fully linked with the international systems operated by their head offices in London, Johannesburg or Bombay.

New blood Standard Chartered, Barclays, Stanbic and Bank of Baroda fly the flag for their distant head offices, but the new blood in Ugandan banking comes from small, recently established institutions such as Orient Bank, Crane Bank and International Credit Bank. Orient, for example, opened for business in March 1993 with a capital base of 1 billion

Uganda shillings (\$1 million) and now boasts a deposit base of 10 billion Uganda shillings. Managing Director Ketan Morjaria says the bank more than doubled its profits, from 245 million Uganda shillings in 1993-94 to 502 million Uganda shillings in 1994-95.

The new banks may be innovative, but they are hindered by the limitations of a restricted market. Uganda is waiting for the potential of the financial sector to be opened up, once the thorny problems of the state-owned Uganda Commercial Bank, which accounts for half the deposits in the country, are resolved. UCB suffers from the familiar problems of an uneconomic state-run institution. Although it fulfills an important socioeconomic requirement, with branches in all districts of the country, most of them operate at a loss.

When asked about UCB, bankers in Kampala tend to shake their heads and talk about "poor management," "negative net worth" and "too many branches." They say that UCB has been sub-

jected by successive governments to pressure to lend for largely political purposes and as a result has amassed a mountain of bad debts. As part of an ongoing restructuring of UCB, about 80 billion Uganda shillings of this debt is now being transferred into a special "non-performing assets trust."

### Branch closures

The British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell has been given the job of advising the government on what to do next about UCB. It is expected to propose some form of privatization, including a split of the bank into component services and closure of some of the most uneconomic branches.

In addition to 16 commercial banks, Uganda has 19 insurance companies, which are becoming increasingly important to the orderly development of the financial market. "The weaknesses of the financial sector are at last being addressed," says Gordon Sentiba, general manager of the country's largest insurance company, Pan World Insurance.

"The mobilization of sav-

ings is vital for the health of the economy," Mr. Sentiba adds. "The time has come to look internally. Success can come only if the people are introduced to the savings culture, and the insurance industry can play a big role in this."

Moves are also under way to establish the basis for a small capital market in Uganda, mobilizing savings and creating new share-trading instruments. The Finance Ministry promises close liaison between the newly established Capital Markets Authority and the ministry's own Privatization Unit to ensure that tradable securities are available to members of the public. It says that this would be a "kick-start for the stock exchange."

### Preliminary market

Finance Ministry adviser Darin Gunsekera hopes that the commercial banks can be mobilized to create a preliminary market in privatized company shares. "We have had to start with the basics, explaining what shares are and what a prospectus is, but we should have a core OTC [over-the-counter] market by the end of this year," he says.

Although this will be small initially, given the limited availability of savings, pension funds and other do-

mestic sources of investment capital, the potential for growth is substantial. A successful first share flotation, perhaps of a leading parastatal company like Uganda Airlines, would give an important psychological boost to the market.

Uganda's fledgling capital market may gain its first impetus from privatizations of government stock, but its real potential lies in the already established private sector.

Directors of several of the larger and more diverse industrial groups confirm that they would consider floating shares on the capital market soon after it becomes properly established. There is still no official timetable for the establishment of a fully functional Uganda stock exchange, but informed sources suggest a time frame of about 18 months.

Alongside Uganda's recent achievements, such as the attraction of substantial new foreign investment and the maintenance of a remarkable exchange rate stability for the Uganda shilling, the continuous steady growth in the financial sector over the past seven years has given Uganda's financial institutions a basis of confidence to move forward to the next stage of liberalization and free competition.

## UGANDA

A COUNTRY OF ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

**SERVICES SECTOR:** Merchant and Investment Banking, Tourism Facilities and Services.

**MANUFACTURING SECTOR:** Building, Construction Materials and Real Estate Development, Power Generation, Telecommunications.

**AGRICULTURE SECTOR:** Cotton processing and Textile, Livestock production and processing (Beef and Dairy), Horticulture/Floriculture, Food processing, Fish farming and Processing, Fruit growing and processing.

### UP-COMING EVENT:

• The Common Market in Eastern Southern Africa (COMESA) Conference, is due to be held in Uganda at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel from 28th November to 2nd December 1995. The objective of the forum is to bring together investors and investment related organisations from COMESA countries and industrialised countries as well as multilateral, regional and sub-regional organisations for the mobilisation of investment related resources for the four countries in COMESA sub-region namely UGANDA, KENYA, ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA.

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WRITER: Richard Sygne, British-based specialist in African affairs.  
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## UGANDA

## UGANDANS ARE SEARCHING FOR A DEMOCRATIC PATH

*The new constitution points the way to a referendum*

Early next year, Ugandans will have their first opportunity in 16 years to vote directly for candidates standing for Parliament and the presidency. It will be the next stage in Uganda's long search for an appropriate form of democracy — a search that has tried to go to village and urban communities and to harness the talents of individuals into a national movement, while discouraging the activities of political parties based on ethnic or religious allegiance.

The new era came closer last week with the promulgation of Uganda's new constitution, which has been closely debated by the elected Constituent Assembly. Although this authorizes a continuation of the present "no-party" system pioneered by the government of President Yoweri Museveni, the new constitution makes provision for a possible return to full multiparty politics within five years.

**Resolving the disputes**

The constitution also radically restructures government responsibilities in an attempt to resolve many of the disputes that have torn Uganda apart in the past. It

gives important responsibilities to district and regional governments, and ensures a separation of powers between the presidency and the Parliament.

"The advantage of this constitution is that it enacts the views of the people at the grassroots," says the Constituent Assembly chairman, James Wapakhabulo, explaining that many elements of an earlier draft were rejected after extensive debate. "Decentralization is fully spelled out, so that we will now have a quasi-federal arrangement at the district level, with elected district councils and chairmen. The finances of the districts will also be guaranteed."

**Lively debate**

The debates were lively, Mr. Wapakhabulo says, and particularly so on the issues of federalism and multipartyism.

Federalists had hoped to allow for the recognition of the right of traditional rulers to govern within their own domains. In the end, the delegates compromised with a recognition of traditional rulers, on the condition that they do not exercise powers that are reserved for the po-



The parliament of Uganda in Kampala, which was closed between 1966 and 1983, is now vested with traditional (not political) authority.

litical authorities. "There is even provision for the districts to vote money for their kings," Mr. Wapakhabulo adds.

Under the new constitution, the eight districts that make up the traditional kingdom of Buganda, in the center of the country, are free to make provision for the Kabaka (king) of Buganda, for example, and similar arrangements are available to traditional kingdoms elsewhere in this ethnically diverse country. With the fed-

eralists continuing to demand a greater degree of autonomy, Mr. Museveni has undertaken a round of public meetings to warn politicians not to involve their traditional rulers in politics and to explain the guarantees that the constitution gives these rulers.

**Compromise reached**

Equally contentious were the debates over whether to allow a return to a multiparty system of democracy. While Mr. Museveni's Na-

tional Resistance Movement has always welcomed the participation of individuals of all political persuasions, it has refused to allow campaigning by political parties, which it blames for fanning the flames of sectarianism and ethnic strife that so badly marred Uganda's first 25 years of existence.

The Constituent Assembly's answer to demands for multipartyism was to specify that next year's electoral candidates would stand as individuals, rather than as

political party representatives, and that after three years, the parties would be allowed to campaign for multipartyism prior to a referendum on the issue in the fourth year of the new Parliament (1999). It is intended that this referendum would decide the issue once and for all.

As the Constituent Assembly wound up its debates, Mr. Wapakhabulo said he was satisfied with the compromises that had been reached. "The federal-

ists got a federal structure at the district level, the multiparty supporters got their referendum, and there is enough flexibility for people to make new choices," he said.

**Single candidate**

In response to criticism that Mr. Museveni is using the new constitution to prolong his government's hold on power, top officials were quick to point out that anyone is free to contest next year's elections. The first deputy prime minister, Eriya Kategaya, even says that he welcomes the declared intention of two long-established parties, the Democratic Party and the Uganda Peoples' Congress, to field a single candidate in the presidential election.

"If it is true, it would be a dramatic development, and the first time that these two parties have come together. We do not mind the challenge," Mr. Kategaya points out.

**Foundation for stability**

While Uganda's principal aid donors have been critical of the new constitution's implicit denial of the rights of assembly and association, they remain committed to helping and monitoring next year's elections, having been impressed by the free and fair conduct of elections for the Constituent Assembly itself in March 1994. One Western diplomat in Kampala praised the resulting constitution as "an important foundation for peace and stability." Another welcomed the provision for a

referendum on multipartyism.

There is little doubting the respect that Mr. Museveni inspires and the beneficial effect that the NRM system has had in defusing Uganda's long-standing political disputes and confrontations. Elected "resistance councils" at the village, county and district levels have helped to introduce an understanding of democratic procedures for the first time in poorly developed parts of the country. These councils have allowed some important social issues, such as women's status in society or awareness of AIDS, to be fully debated at the local level.

**Northern conflict**

The NRM's brand of inclusive politics has already changed Uganda's political landscape. Next year's elections will show whether or not it has broken the mold of divisive party politics, and whether the new breed of politicians can appeal across party lines.

It will be some time before Uganda can fully relax in the confidence that it has found a durable and lasting system of government. Not least of the country's problems is the continuing insecurity in northern areas bordering Sudan, where a brutal movement known as the Lord's Resistance Army has been undertaking hit-and-run attacks. But the successful conduct of next year's elections will be as certain proof as any that Ugandans have rediscovered the will to live together peaceably.

## NEW INVESTMENT ATTRACTS YET MORE INVESTMENT

*The return of exiled Asians, plus the government's privatization program, is intensifying business activity.*

Uganda's success at winning major commitments from both old and new investors has made the Kampala offices of the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) a thriving hub of activity. Of nearly 5,000 companies that have collected investment authorization forms over the past four years, almost 2,000 have applied for the necessary licenses. It is widely estimated that new investments now under way amount to about \$500 million.

**Incentive packages**

Potential investors in Uganda are being drawn by the incentive packages made available through the UIA and also by the multiplier effect that existing investors have begun to generate.

Uganda's history has created different categories of investor. At the time of independence, 33 years ago, the Asian community held a monopoly on the country's retail trade.

Asians continued to own most shops in cities and towns throughout the country until 1972, when Idi Amin's expulsion order forced nearly all 70,000 to flee, mainly to Europe or North America.

New kind of entrepreneur Since 1983, when the government first offered to allow those expelled to reclaim their lost properties, a different kind of Asian community has emerged in Uganda. Although many returned to reclaim their properties, most did so only to sell them, leaving the retail trade firmly in the hands of Ugandans.

The new Asian community, now numbering around 7,000, consists largely of industrialists, managers and engineers. Two-thirds are newcomers, either directly from India or from elsewhere in Africa. And, in contrast to the often poor social relations of the old days, Asians are now working in close and harmonious cooperation with

Ugandan entrepreneurs. Ugandan business leaders welcome the capital, the intensification of business activity and the competition

The key to the growing confidence of the business community in Uganda, whatever its ethnic origins, is the enhanced status of the

vate-sector views on the matters of most concern to business, such as taxation and infrastructural development.



Road transport is one of the areas of Ugandan economic activity attracting the interest of investors.

that this new breed of Asian entrepreneurs has introduced.

Christopher Sembuya of the Sembule group of companies says that Ugandans have come to accept the renewed presence of the Asians and that most recognize that Idi Amin's attempt to run the economy without them was "a total failure."

Mr. Sembuya says he himself would like to see even greater numbers of new investors coming in on a permanent basis, adding: "I believe in setting capital rather than transit capital."

James Mulwana, chairman of the Uganda Manufacturers' Association, says: "The market is open to all investors."

The Uganda Manufacturers' Association has three leading Asian entrepreneurs on its executive board, which allows representatives of small, medium- and large-sized industries to discuss their common interests and problems.

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development of medium-sized estates, in real estate, as shown by a recent building boom in Kampala, in small-scale manufacturing and in construction.

Ugandans have taken a strong lead in the production of low-cost building materials, furnishings and basic foodstuffs.

**Companies' growth**

The growth of the larger Ugandan companies dates from the restoration of stability in the country in 1985. The Sembule group has grown from small beginnings as a nail manufacturer to a position where it owns a steel wire mill, an electronics division assembling telephones and television sets, and a street-lighting division, as well as holding important shares in a bank and an insurance company.

In terms of size, there are as yet few rivals to the large Asian groups such as Madhvani, Mehta and Alam. These long-established families used their years in exile to make international contacts that have served them well as they resumed control of their factories, plantations

and trading businesses. International companies are meanwhile being lured into Uganda by means of the government's privatization program.

The companies from which the government has divested its shares include the following: Shell, Hima Cement, East African Distilleries, Agricultural Enterprises, Uganda Tea Corp., African Textile Mill and a number of hotels.

Biggest yet to come The proceeds from these and other sales have amounted to around \$100 million, and the

buyers have embarked on further investments of \$100 million.

Among the leading players is the London-based Commonwealth Development Corp., which has been leading the way in rehabilitating tea plantations, in telecommunications and in real estate.

The next group of companies for divestiture includes Uganda Airlines, the Coffee Marketing Board and Uganda Posts and Telecommunications Corp. The government says it is looking for core investors and institutions to take majority shares,

while the balance of the shareholdings will be offered to the general public through the proposed capital market.

There are also a number of new investments in niche activities.

Several companies have already gone into flower and vegetable production for the European market, while others have started to explore the rapidly reviving market for tourism in Uganda.

The opinion expressed in some Western diplomatic missions in Kampala is that the biggest investments are yet to come.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS BY VALUE  
(Million US dollars)

Coffee	106.8	342.7
Maize	23.3	28.6
Hides and skins	5.2	12.1
Tea	11.1	11.8
Fish	8.9	11.2
Beans	12.6	10.4
Tobacco	7.0	8.3
Total exports	201.2	457.8

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kampala.

## Who produces all this in Uganda?



From tea to tourism, cooking oil to cardboard boxes. Beer, sugar, steel bars, sweets and soap. In Uganda, one name stands behind all these products.

**MADE BY MADHVANI**

The Madhvani name goes back more than 80 years in Uganda.

The extensive rehabilitation programme of the last few years has upgraded and

modernised Madhvani's best known and established projects - Kalira Sugar, Nile Brewery and the tea estates, among others.

And with newer ventures such as the double-sweetened Sukuti Sugar, Crown Cakes, Textiles and Tourism development making inroads into Uganda's fast-expanding consumer market, the Madhvani name is even more than before a hallmark of quality in Uganda and East Africa.

**MADE IN UGANDA**

The Madhvani Group brings Ugandans more than top quality, dependable products.

It brings employment and training opportunities, import substitution and foreign exchange earnings, and of course, substantial tax revenues.

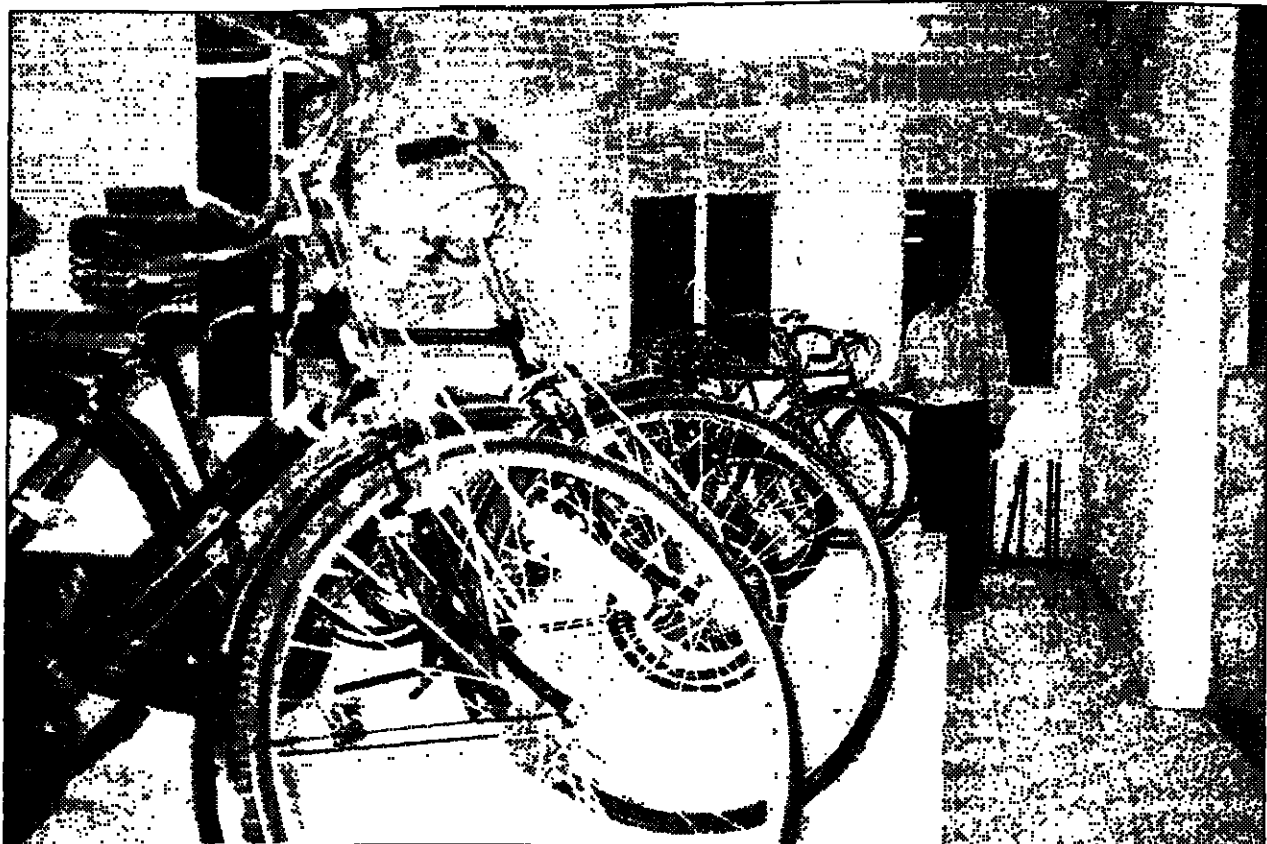
In so many different ways, Madhvani is helping to build a greater Uganda.

**The Madhvani Group**

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## U G A N D A



A Kampala factory that means personal transport for thousands of Ugandans now, and future export sales.

## NEW BICYCLES FOR THE NEW ERA

A new factory aims to produce 500,000 bicycles a year, employing 200 Ugandans.

When the first made-in-Uganda bicycles started to roll out of a brand-new Kampala factory in August, it was the culmination of a long and enthusiastic journey for Hari Chand Goyal, chairman of Roadmaster Industries of India.

The journey started in 1985 when RII, India's largest bicycle manufacturer, won a tender to supply Uganda with 100,000 bicycles, an order that was repeated the following year. These orders not only established India as the dominant supplier of cycles to Ugan-

da, but also aroused the interest of Mr. Goyal, who instantly saw the country's potential.

After a series of negotiations, and with the strong encouragement of President Yoweri Museveni, the company took the decision in 1993 to erect a full manufacturing plant.

Construction began at the Nalukolongo Industrial Area, Kampala, in February 1994.

Vital infrastructural facilities, including a railway link, were installed by the Ugandan authorities, with the re-

sult that an integrated production line is now in full swing.

**Big investment**  
"We realized that the project would only be viable if we had a large capacity," says Ashok Goyal, who is joint managing director of Roadmaster Cycles (Uganda) and a nephew of Hari Chand Goyal. "We have spent \$6 million on the first phase, and this will increase to between \$10 million and \$15 million in the second phase."

Initial production capacity will be 300,000 bicycles a

year, with the potential to increase to 500,000 a year.

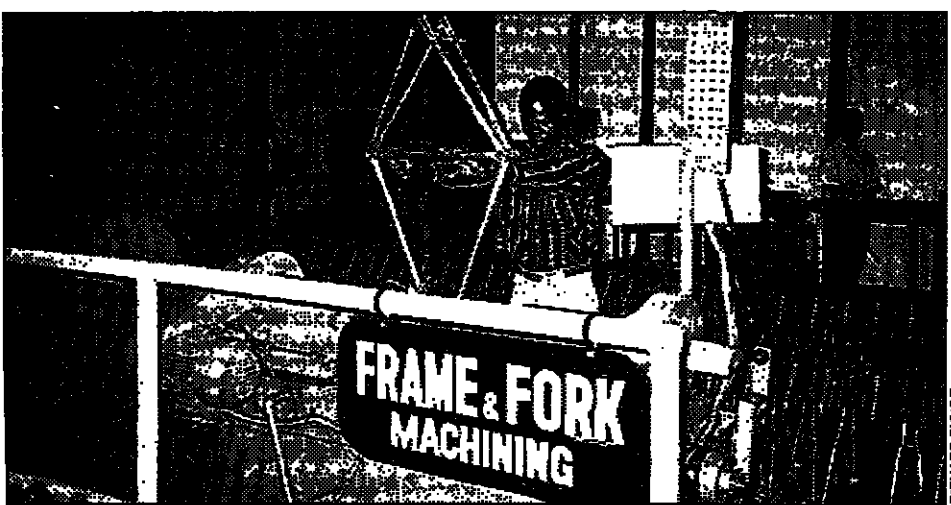
In the first phase, the plant manufactures frames, forks and mudguards. The second phase will introduce the complete manufacture of the chromium-plated components, including handlebars and wheels. The present work force of 100 Ugandans will soon more than double as on-the-job training proceeds.

Ashok Goyal is impressed by the cooperation shown by government and local Kampala authorities. "The road was tarred in two days and the electricity installed in three days. I am sure we could not have had such facilities in other countries," he says. "Generally speaking, government officials have been very, very cooperative. The attitude of encouraging investment here is fantastic. Of course, it has helped that people have been proud to have a bicycle plant in their country."

**Future exports**  
Much of the potential for Roadmaster's investment lies in exporting to other countries in the region and even to Europe, says Mr. Goyal.

The parent company is also a leading force in India's dairy industry, and the Uganda subsidiary is now actively exploring the possibilities presented by Uganda in this field.

It has already established a trading arm, buying and exporting Ugandan agricultural commodities. This has helped to boost the rapid growth of the subsidiary, which Mr. Goyal says is already turning over about \$15 million a year.



The first phase of bicycle production - frame machining. Soon all phases will be completed in Uganda.

## UGANDANS REPLANT THEIR WILD GARDEN

The rise in world coffee prices is helping to finance a general surge in agricultural production.

Driving northward from Kampala along the busy Bombo road, one quickly reaches the green, rolling country that characterizes much of Uganda. Here the villagers plant their small farms with a variety of crops side by side: matooke bananas (the staple food in this part of the country), cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, beans, groundnuts and coffee bushes. If well-planned, it is a combination that provides a healthy basic diet and a small cash income.

While most Ugandan villagers are well-used to taking care of their own survival, they still have a long way to go in developing their earning capacity. It is the government's intention that the benefits of recent research work on cash crops, together with the liberalization of buying systems, will soon revolutionize farmers' attitudes and methods.

As coffee growing is still largely undertaken on small-holdings, last year's upsurge in world coffee prices was an unexpected boon to a large section of the rural population. For the first time since the monopoly of the Coffee Marketing Board was broken up in 1992, farmers saw a significant rise in the prices they were offered, although at their highest level of \$1 per kilogram, they did not benefit from the peak world robusta price of \$4 per kilogram.

**Export earnings**

The coffee boom saw a scramble for beans by nearly 100 registered exporters, and the quantity exported surged from little over 2 million bags in 1993, earning the country \$107 million, to 3 million bags in 1994, when export earnings from coffee exports jumped to \$343 million.

The Uganda Coffee Development Authority is now refocusing its efforts on ensuring that Uganda's coffee keeps its high-quality reputation, undertaking research and ensuring that the research findings reach the farmers," says Trade and Industry Minister Richard Kaijuka. The government now hopes to see a widespread adoption of high-yielding coffee varieties.

While there is still some way to go in encouraging the growth of farming and effective storage and marketing practices, at least the agricultural sector as a whole is beginning to attract the attention of the planners.

**Cotton opened up**

One area of special focus is cotton, the production of which collapsed from 470,000 bales in 1970 to only 31,900 bales in 1990. With World Bank financial assistance, the ginning and export of cotton is being opened up to private participation

with a view to increasing production to about 160,000 bales, equivalent to an export value of \$44 million.

A return to order and growth in Uganda's agricultural sector is also being seen in the large plantations. Last year, when the Commonwealth Development Corporation took charge of the six tea plantations that it had acquired from the Uganda government, it found that some of the tea bushes had grown to a height of 30 feet. "It was something no one had ever seen before but, luckily, once we cut the bushes back, we found that they still produce as strongly as ever," says a CDC manager.

Neglect of old-established plantations was a hallmark of the economic chaos that followed General Idi Amin's seizure of power in 1971. By 1985, all plantations had stopped producing and even the basic food crops could not be moved to the markets for lack of roads and vehicles. Ten years on, nearly all the large tea and sugar plantations are back in business and set for renewed growth.

**Nontraditional boom**

With the return of private investors in recent years, the area of greatest growth has been in the so-called "nontraditional" exports, such as flowers, beans and spices. Adventurous entrepreneurs are experimenting with crops that have never been tried here before, such as cocoa and oil palm.

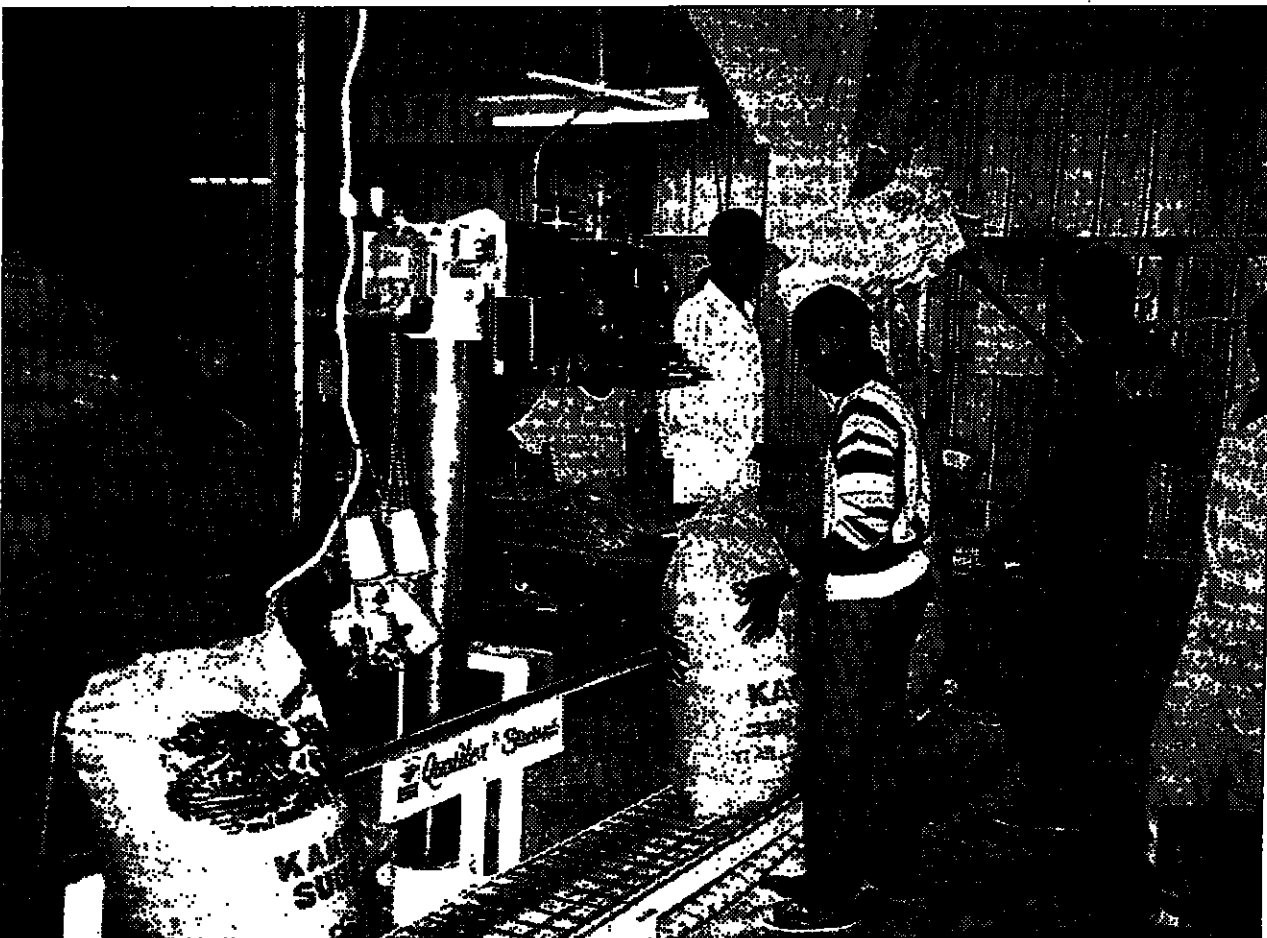
Summarizing the improvements that still have to be made to maximize Uganda's agricultural performance, a World Bank report identifies the following: improvements in technology generation and dissemination; the responsiveness of the capital market and the availability of long-term finance; access to hitherto underutilized areas; the re-establishment of peace north of Lake Kyoga; and land tenure security and the establishment of freehold tenure.

**Satisfaction and strategy**

Mr. Kaijuka is satisfied by current trends, particularly by the continuing growth in exports of crops such as maize, beans and sesame seeds.

"All our neighbors are in need of food, and we'll continue to be the granary," he says. Looking 10 years into the future, he adds: "Uganda has great potential to add value to its products and to reach a wider international market."

It is a strategy that needs continued investment in efficient, low-cost production as well as in the latest processing technology.



At Uganda's largest sugar factory, the Kakira Sugar Works, 2,500 tons of cane are daily turned into bags of white sugar.

UR UGANDA RAILWAYS CORPORATION

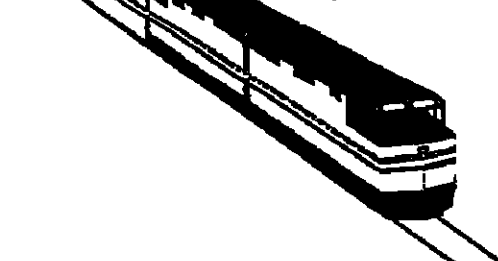
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## FAMILY'S REVIVED FORTUNE BRINGS IN THE SUGAR

A leading business contributor to Uganda's economy expands into new areas.

Last April, the Madhvani family displayed its renewed commitment to Uganda with the full commissioning of its Kakira Sugar Works, Uganda's largest sugar factory. After 10 years of rehabilitation work, helped by a \$50 million World Bank loan, Kakira is once again the established centerpiece of the Madhvani industrial group, which includes breweries, soap and oil factories, flour mills, metal works and a tea plantation.

For the first time since 1972, Kakira is producing white sugar at its capacity of 70,000 tons a year. When the Madhvanis first returned to Uganda in 1985, the cane fields were overgrown, and the factory was badly broken down.

Now, the family has reclaimed Kakira as its permanent home in honor of the dynasty's founder, Muljibahi Madhvani - who set up his first business in Uganda about 80 years ago. The factory and cane plantations employ almost 10,000 people and are a major contributor to the economy of the Jinja area. The Kakira company harvests its own sugarcane estate of 7,400 hectares, and local farmers produce from an additional 3,500 hectares. As more farmers turn to sugar, the factory's consumption may soon double from its present level of 2,500 tons of cane per day.

"We have managed to rebuild nearly all of our industries," says one of the group's directors, Kamlesh Madhvani, "although we are still working on the steel mill, glass works and textile plant. We are very bullish about the Ugandan economy."

**Moving into modern sectors**

Mr. Madhvani expresses the hope that the government will clarify its industrial policy and provide greater incentives for value-added activities like textiles - especially now that Uganda's high-quality cotton production is undergoing a revival. Meanwhile, the group is also moving into modern sectors such as telecommunications, broadcasting and tourism. A television company is being launched for transmissions in the Kampala area, and the group is planning to manage a network of safari lodges in different game parks.

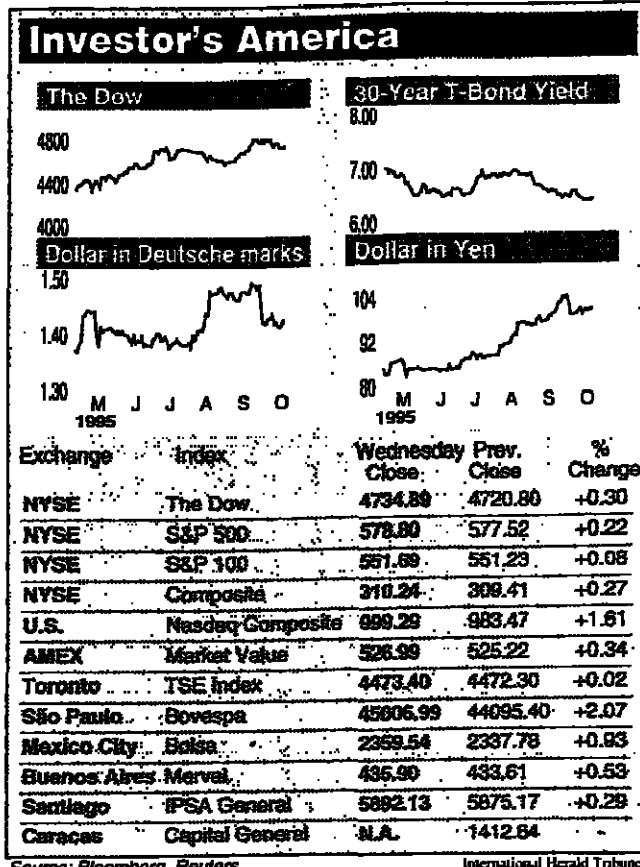
"We are a major contributor to the Ugandan economy," says K. P. Eswar, the company secretary. "And as a group we are one of the largest sources of tax for the government." The fact that the Madhvanis' Nile Breweries - Uganda's largest producer of beer - is expanding its production from 40,000 to 200,000 crates a month can only be good news for drinkers, for the Madhvanis and for the Uganda Revenue Authority.







## THE AMERICAS



## Very briefly:

## Halliburton Spins Off Insurance Unit

DALLAS (Bloomberg) — Halliburton Co. said it would leave the insurance industry by spinning off its Highlands Insurance Group Inc. to shareholders and taking a charge of \$67 million, or 59 cents a share.

Halliburton will distribute to its shareholders one share of Highlands Insurance stock for every 10 shares of Halliburton they own. In shedding Highlands, Halliburton gives up on a unit that posted a loss of about \$67 million in the third quarter.

Halliburton, a 76-year-old company best known for making oilfield equipment, said it would show a "significant improvement" in third-quarter profit from continuing operations.

• Harley-Davidson Inc.'s third-quarter earnings slipped to \$23.7 million from \$23.8 million a year ago as rising motorcycle sales were offset by falling revenue from clothing and accessories.

• Microsoft Corp. said it would buy a minority interest in Individualia, a closely held provider of electronic information services. Terms were not disclosed.

• Bank of Boston Corp. said it would buy Boston Bancorp for about \$40 million more than the bank's adjusted net book value at the time the purchase is completed. That could put the price as high as \$226 million.

• Charles Schwab & Co. said it was adopting a system that would automatically seek top prices for customers in the 3,500 in which the firm acts as a dealer.

• Michael Steinhardt said he would leave Steinhardt funds at the end of the year to pursue other interests. Mr. Steinhardt said he would return to investors their capital in Steinhardt funds, with a substantial portion of the distribution beginning by year-end.

## Daiwa Affair Angers U.S. Officials

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japanese officials' failure to immediately notify U.S. bank regulators of huge trading losses at Daiwa Bank's New York branch has angered American officials and raised concerns about Tokyo's credibility in cooperating with other governments at a time when its banking system is in deep trouble.

Spokesmen for the Treasury and for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which supervised the Daiwa branch, reacted icily to disclosures that the Japanese Ministry of Finance knew about the confessions of a trader in Daiwa's New York office six weeks before it informed U.S. regulators. The trader, Toshihide Iguchi, admitted hiding losses totaling \$1.1 billion over 11 years of trading.

"As a matter of policy, if Japan or any country's regulatory authorities become aware of significant financial issues of concern to the United States, we would expect to be fully informed in a timely manner," said Howard Schloss, the Treasury's top

spokesman. "If this were not to occur, it would be a matter of great concern to us."

Peter Bakstansky, a spokesman for the New York Fed, refused to say whether the blame for late notification lies with Daiwa or the Finance Ministry. But he said he was "disturbed" by reports he received from Japan. "We would expect to be notified as soon as it is practicable about a problem or violation involving a bank under our jurisdiction," he said.

The delay in notification did not threaten either Daiwa's solvency or the U.S. banking system. But it could erode the trust that foreign bank regulators have in their Japanese counterparts to be forthcoming about problems at Japanese banks, analysts said. That could have serious repercussions if a crisis erupts in the Japanese banking system, which is laboring under an estimated \$500 billion in loan losses.

"The systemic risks inherent in today's international markets are extreme and lightning fast, as recently evidenced by such events as Mexico's currency crisis and the overnight bankruptcy of Barings," Charles E. Schuner, a New York Demo-

crat who is a senior member of the House Banking Committee, said in criticizing the actions of Japan's Finance Ministry.

## Finance Minister Defends Actions

Japan's finance minister defended off charges the government's response to Daiwa Bank's bond trading loss was slow, saying initial details were too vague to evaluate the scandal's severity, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

"The Ministry of Finance didn't want to raise concerns before we knew the facts," said the minister, Masayoshi Takemura.

Mr. Takemura defended the ministry's reluctance to notify U.S. authorities, saying Daiwa needed time to confirm the loss.

"I don't think the reaction was late," Mr. Takemura said. "Daiwa was conducting an investigation of the events" to confirm the loss had occurred.

Mr. Takemura also said he had not been informed of the details of a \$377 million bond trading loss incurred by Daiwa Trust Bank, a U.S. unit of Daiwa Bank, until the second loss was announced at a bank press conference Monday.

## Business Travelers Get Booking Control

By Jane L. Levere  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A revolution is about to begin for executives who like to be in control when they book their business travel.

In the next few weeks, three major airlines and one hotel company will start giving their best customers floppy disks that can be inserted into a laptop computer to book a plane ticket, hotel room or rental

car directly from one of the largest airline reservation systems.

"The idea is that if you're on a plane circling over O'Hare that's delayed and you're going to miss your connection, you can plug in your modem and change your reservation instead of having to find the customer-service agent when you land, along with everyone else who needs to change," said Maureen O'Hanlon, vice president of marketing of Carlson Cos. Radisson Hotels Worldwide, one of the concerns that has been testing the concept.

USair and its code-share partner and partial owner British Airways are slated to be the first to introduce the technology later this month. United Airlines, which earlier this year introduced a personal booking system on CompuServe called the United Connection, will release a disk-based version of the system in November.

Radisson, which has been testing disks among 100 of its most frequent guests, plans to distribute them more widely once the trial is completed in November.

## Franc Rises on Relief That Juppé Will Not Be Prosecuted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The French franc gained against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday, as investors expressed relief that French legal authorities would not prosecute Prime Minister Alain Juppé over a housing scandal.

In Paris, the mark slipped to 3.4919 francs from 3.5085.

A taxpayers' association sought to have Mr. Juppé prosecuted for leasing an apartment

from the city of Paris at low rent when he was in charge of the city's finances.

A Paris prosecutor dropped the case, provided that Mr. Juppé move out of his apartment before the end of the year. "That decision was highly beneficial to the franc," said Marc Buffenoir, an analyst at Lazard Frères & Co.

François Baroin, a government spokesman, vowed to resist foreign-exchange markets,

which he said were trying to damage the franc to push the government to trim budget defi-

## Foreign Exchange

The German central bank let its securities-repurchase rate, the so-called repo rate that guides German money-market rates, ease on Wednesday to 4.03 percent from 4.05 percent.

But analysts said the reduction was not significant enough to signal Germany had adjusted policy to let the franc.

## Franc Helps Dollar Rise

The dollar rose Wednesday as the recovery of the French franc helped weaken the Deutsche mark, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

Traders said the dollar also drew support from speculation that the world's leading central banks would intervene to support the dollar.

Monetary officials from the Group of Seven leading industri-

alized nations said during a weekend meeting in Washington that they would strive "to reduce imbalances and to cooperate closely in exchange markets."

The dollar rose to 1.4255 DM in late trading, from 1.4181. It rose to 101.03 yen from 100.73.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 4.9645 French francs from 4.9595, and to 1.1565 Swiss francs from 1.1483. The pound slipped to \$1.5718 from \$1.5718.

(AP, Reuters)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Oct. 11					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
Prices in local currencies.					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
Tulsa					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
Amsterdam					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
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ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90
ABN-AMRO	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64.60	64.90	63.70	64.80	64	



## EUROPE

## Fisons Accepts Rorer's Bid As Counteroffer Collapses

**Bloomberg Business News**  
LONDON — Fisons PLC said Wednesday it was recommending that shareholders accept an offer of £1.83 billion (\$2.89 billion) from Rhône-Poulenc Rorer Inc. after talks with "a major pharmaceutical company" failed to bring about a counterbid.

Stuart Wallis, chief executive officer of Fisons, said confidentiality agreements prevented him from identifying the company. "It was only because of this that we did not accept the RPR offer," he said.

Mr. Wallis said Rorer's bid now "fairly values" Fisons, making it all but certain that the French-controlled company will win its two-month battle to gain control. Previously, Mr. Wallis maintained that the bid undervalued Fisons.

Fisons, Britain's fourth-largest pharmaceutical maker, had resisted the Aug. 18 offer by Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, which is 68 percent owned by Rhône-Poulenc SA of France. Rorer originally bid 240 pence (\$3.80) a share for Fisons, but subsequently raised the offer to 265 pence.

Rorer said its offer was final unless a competing bid arose, which analysts said was unlikely.

"The outcome is pretty much as we expected, that Fisons goes at this price," said Julia Dickson, an analyst with Greig, Middleton & Co. "It's all over now basically."

Fisons said last week "it had reason to believe" that discussions with the unidentified large drug-maker could have led to a higher offer than the one issued by Rorer. That drugmaker, however, has cut out discussions, Fisons said.

Shareholders have until Oct. 20 at 1 P.M. to accept the Rorer offer.

Fisons said its board had been assured by Rorer that "the employment rights of all staff would be fully safeguarded." But some workers might still lose their jobs when Rorer takes over.

Many analysts have maintained that Rorer would probably win, since Fisons could have been purchased for half the price a year ago and was not. Some said Rorer took the right approach by challenging Fisons' growth strategy.

"The tough talk by RPR has worked, and they now have control of Fisons," said Franc Gregory, analyst with Paribas Capital Markets. A counterbid is "exceedingly unlikely," he said.

Fisons shares dropped half a penny, to 262.5 pence in London on Wednesday.

## Britain's Biggest Bank Created in Lloyds-TSB Deal

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**LONDON** — Lloyds Bank PLC and TSB Group PLC agreed to merge Wednesday, creating Britain's largest bank with a market capitalization of £13.6 billion (\$21.5 billion) and assets of £150 billion.

The new bank, to be named Lloyds TSB, will have about 12 million customers and 3,000 branches.

Lloyds shareholders will own 70.6 percent of the new company. Each Lloyds share is to be exchanged for 2.704 shares in Lloyds TSB. Each TSB share is to be traded for 1 Lloyds TSB share plus a special dividend of 68.3 pence per share.

Lloyds and TSB said the merger, which is to be completed by the end of the year, would lead to substantial savings, which they predicted would be about £350 million a year by 1997.

Some analysts were even more optimistic. One analyst, who asked not to be named, said cost savings of £450 million by 1999 "would not be out of order," although he noted that some of the savings achieved could be reinvested.

The analyst said synergies between the two businesses include head-office functions, the overlap of their branch businesses, their dealing businesses and in-

surance operations. "This means that there is a lot of opportunity to take out costs," he said.

He added that the new bank could have to spend up to £300 million for restructuring in 1996, but that the extra cost could be offset by the possible sale of one of the head-office buildings.

Lloyds shares rose 49 pence, or 7 percent, to 768 pence. TSB shares rose 18.5 pence, or 5 percent, to 367.5 pence.

The merger requires the approval of Parliament, which the banks said was expected before the end of 1995.

Brian Pitman, chief executive of Lloyds, said the bank hoped the majority of job cuts would be achieved without normal staff turnover.

Where jobs are cut, such as at senior management level, the dealing and trading rooms and head office, he said, "The best from either bank will get the job."

When the banks announced on Monday that they were considering a merger, TSB's shares surged 80 pence.

TSB has assets of £35 billion while Lloyds, which acquired Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society for £1.8 billion earlier this year, has assets of £115 billion. (AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

## EU Approval Expected on Atlas Link

**Agence France-Press**

**BRUSSELS** — Karel Van Miert, the European Union competition commissioner, is ready to clear a link between France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom after winning votes that France and Germany would speed the opening of their communications markets, a commission source said Wednesday.

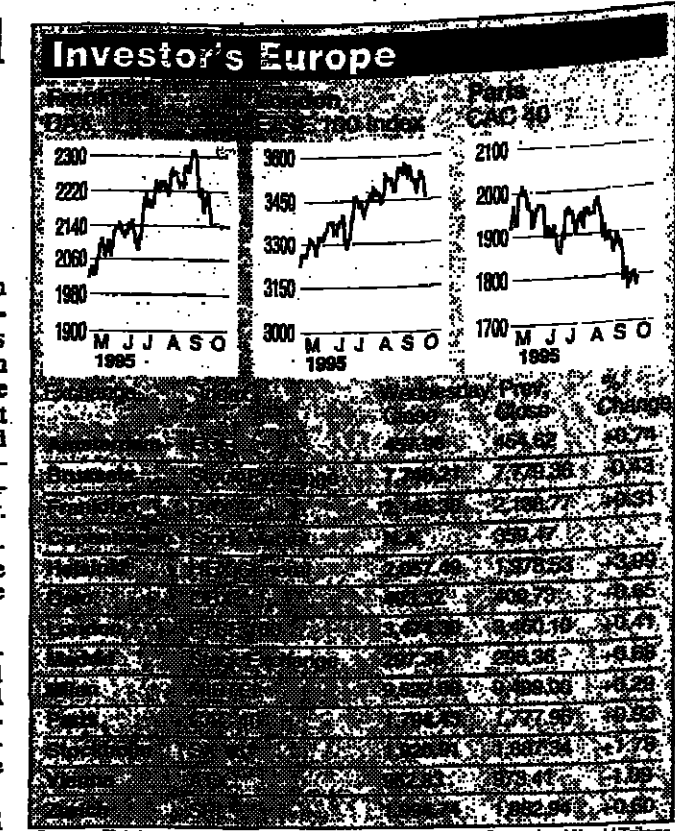
His assent will allow the Atlas link between the two state phone companies to become operational from Jan. 1, 1996.

Mr. Van Miert had threatened to block the Atlas accord unless the governments ensured their provision of data-transmission services to multinational companies did not enhance their market dominance.

France and Germany will commit themselves to allowing rail operators and other utilities that have their own telecommunications networks to provide data transmission services in competition with Atlas starting July 1, 1996.

## Germany Changes Plan

Germany amended plans for its telecommunications market to stress its commitment to competition, after stopping short of meeting EU officials' demands. Bloomberg Business News reported from Bonn. The government said it would force all telecommunications carriers to grant full access to their networks, and it scrapped plans to force future rivals of Deutsche Telekom to subsidize its universal service.



## Very briefly:

- SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV said its third-quarter net profit rose to \$129 million from \$87.3 million, as sales rose 40 percent, to \$922.8 million.
- Roche Holding AG's sales rose 2 percent in the first nine months of the year, to 11 billion Swiss francs (\$9.6 billion), as pharmaceutical growth offset the effects of a strong currency.
- EN Aquitaine denied it was pulling out of a project to build a \$2.5 billion oil refinery in Shanghai. EN was responding to reports that Chinese officials had said the project was canceled.
- PolyGram NV said its Miami-based unit PolyGram Latin America reached agreement to acquire all of Rodven Records of Venezuela for \$57 million.
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB's Enskilda Securities will cooperate with Blackstone Group of the United States as advisers on mergers in Nordic countries and North America. (AP, Bloomberg, AP)

## North West Raises Bid for Norweb

**Bloomberg Business News**

**LONDON** — North West Water PLC raised its cash offer for Norweb PLC for a second time on Wednesday in a bidding war with two Texas utilities for control of the British regional electricity company.

North West Water said it would pay £1.795 billion (\$2.83 billion) for Norweb, either 1,150 pence a share in cash or a mix of cash and stock worth 1,170 pence. That tops a bid worth \$1.74 billion bid from Texas Energy Partners PLC, a venture between Houston Industries Inc. and Central & South West Corp.

North West Water's offer includes a special dividend of 150 pence a share, which would mean an additional tax benefit to big shareholders.

equal to another 150 pence a share, the company said.

Norweb shares in London finished at 1,150 pence, up 66 pence, while North West Water fell 22 pence, to 574 pence.

"This offer by North West Water for Norweb represents a significant increase and a full price, which we believe should be decisive in securing for our shareholders the benefits which will arise from combining the two businesses," said Brian Staples, North West Water's chief executive.

Norweb is one of six regional electricity companies slated to be swallowed up by another company this year, reducing by half the 12 electricity distributors in England and Wales.

## BEER: Open Market Has British Brewer Hopping to Keep Its Sales Up

**Continued from Page 17**

goes to Sweden, where Shepherd Neame claims to be the top imported ale.

A potentially more lucrative market is the United States, where British brewers have been having some success. Last year the first container of Bishop's Finger bottles left for the United States, where Mr. Neame says "there is now a movement toward 'individualist' beers."

Anthony Fuller, chairman of the London-based family brewery Fuller Smith & Turner PLC,

agreed that America was fertile ground, given the British industry's domestic difficulties. His company has exported to the United States for 15 years, he said, adding, "Thank God they like our product."

Craig Fraser, an analyst at Flemming Securities, said small British brewers had to consider finding markets abroad, but these sales alone will not buy the industry's salvation.

"A few regional exports," he said, "White-collar workers in the States are becoming keen on dark beer; a New-

castle brown ale is very popular." But it is a niche market, he says, and not something a regional brewer will ever make significant profit from. His outlook is gloomy: "I don't see much of a future for the regionalists."

Mr. Humphreys of Panmure Gordon was more optimistic: "If they have genuine brand values and a good retailing expertise, they will be OK."

Stepping up controls on brew-

ing technology does help secure contracts, Mr. Neame said. Brewing used to depend on guesswork and the "controllers."

Controllers, otherwise known as cats, were employed to kill the rats that ate the grain. But the cats would walk along the tanks, drink a little fermenting ale and sometimes fall in and drown. Nowadays, the tanks are sealed tight and the laboratory works full time to detect bugs.

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## EU Growth Is Slowing, but Will Recover

**By Tom Bueckle  
International Herald Tribune**

**BRUSSELS** — Currency turbulence and a slowdown in growth worldwide are slowing Europe's economic recovery, the European Commission acknowledged for the first time on Wednesday.

Economic growth this year is likely to be "a little weaker" than the 3.1 percent that the commission forecast in May for the European Union, Economics Commissioner Yves-Thibault de Silguy said in Strasbourg, France. The commission will formally revise its forecast in November, he added.

But Mr. de Silguy predicted that growth would recover to around 3 percent in 1996. He also stood by a report approved by the commission on Wednesday, which claimed that current economic policies could sustain growth at a rate of 3 percent to 3.5 percent a year, and help reduce unemployment to 5 percent by 2000 from 10.6 percent now.

Most economists disagreed, and even many EU officials played down the forecast in private.

"All that would be nice," said Brian Mulvaney, senior international economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London. But, he added, "it doesn't seem terribly likely."

underestimating the negative impact that corporate restructuring and government budget-cutting were having on employment. "The goals of full employment and fiscal austerity are probably at odds with each other, at least in the short term," he said.

The report said that the deep reforms in labor policies that EU countries have pledged to enact would help lower the jobless rate.

Mr. de Silguy said the combination of strong growth and structural labor-market reforms had already started a "virtuous circle" of unemployment reduction.

## AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close									
The top 50 most active issues									
Up to the closing on Wall Street									
Stock	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.12	0.00	1,234,567	112.12	112.12
Microsoft	54.25	54.25	54.25	54.25	54.25	0.00	987,654	54.25	54.25
Apple	45.12	45.12	45.12	45.12	45.12	0.00	765,432	45.12	45.12
Oracle	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	0.00	654,321	38.75	38.75
Amazon	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.10	0.00	543,210	32.10	32.10
Google	28.45	28.45	28.45	28.45	28.45	0.00	432,109	28.45	28.45
Yahoo	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	0.00	321,098	24.90	24.90
Netflix	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35	0.00	210,987	21.35	21.35
Spotify	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	0.00	109,876	18.80	18.80
Twitter	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	0.00	98,765	16.25	16.25
LinkedIn	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	0.00	87,654	14.70	14.70
Facebook	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	0.00	76,543	13.15	13.15
Instagram	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	0.00	65,432	11.60	11.60
Snapchat	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	0.00	54,321	10.05	10.05
WhatsApp	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	43,210	8.50	8.50
Telegram	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.00	32,109	7.95	7.95
Signal	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.00	21,098	6.40	6.40
Telegram	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	0.00	10,987	5.85	5.85
WhatsApp	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.00	9,876	4.30	4.30
Telegram	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.00	8,765	3.75	3.75
Signal	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	0.00	7,654	2.20	2.20
Telegram	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	0.00	6,543	1.65	1.65
WhatsApp	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00	5,432	1.10	1.10
Telegram	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	4,321	0.55	0.55
Signal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,210	0.00	0.00

## U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes									
Index	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
Dow Jones	8275.12	8275.12	8275.12	8275.12	8275.12	0.00	1,234,567	8275.12	8275.12
S&P 500	245.12	245.12	245.12	245.12	245.12	0.00	987,654	245.12	245.12
Nasdaq	3125.12	3125.12	3125.12	3125.12	3125.12	0.00	765,432	3125.12	3125.12
AMEX	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	0.00	654,321	1234.56	1234.56
Dow Jones Bond	123.45	123.45	123.45	123.45	123.45	0.00	543,210	123.45	123.45
20 Bonds	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.12	0.00	432,109	10.12	10.12
Utilities	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.00	321,098	9.87	9.87
Industrials	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	0.00	210,987	8.76	8.76
Technology	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.00	109,876	7.65	7.65
Healthcare	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	0.00	98,765	6.54	6.54
Consumer	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	0.00	87,654	5.43	5.43
Energy	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.00	76,543	4.32	4.32
Telecom	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	0.00	65,432	3.21	3.21
Real Estate	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.00	54,321	2.10	2.10
Transportation	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	0.00	43,210	1.09	1.09
Other	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	32,109	0.98	0.98
Commodities	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.00	21,098	0.87	0.87
Metals	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.00	10,987	0.76	0.76
Grains	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	9,876	0.65	0.65
Oil	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.00	8,765	0.54	0.54
Gold	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.00	7,654	0.43	0.43
Platinum	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	6,543	0.32	0.32
Palladium	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00	5,432	0.21	0.21
Copper	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	4,321	0.10	0.10
Aluminum	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	3,210	0.09	0.09
Zinc	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	2,109	0.08	0.08
Nickel	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	1,098	0.07	0.07
Lead	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	987	0.06	0.06
Silver	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	876	0.05	0.05
Iron Ore	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	765	0.04	0.04
Coal	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	654	0.03	0.03
Crude Oil	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	543	0.02	0.02
Natural Gas	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	432	0.01	0.01
Heating Oil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321	0.00	0.00
Gasoline	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	0.00	0.00

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

OCT. 11, 1995									
High Low Close Open					High Low Close Open				
Grains									
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The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

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1972	16
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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Coles Myer Plan Fails With Critics

### Funds Want Chairman Out

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**SYDNEY** — Coles Myer Ltd.'s chairman, Solomon Lew, said Wednesday he would step down from his executive role as Australia's largest retailer announced a broad restructuring to try to please institutional investors seeking a shakeup.

The proposal did not go far enough, though, for some of Coles's largest shareholders, who want Mr. Lew, whose title would change to nonexecutive chairman, replaced with an independent chairman.

The three big funds that engineered a shake-up at the foods concern Goodman Fielder Ltd. last year — AMP Investments, State Super Corp. and Bankers Trust Australia — said they would try to replace Mr. Lew and other directors at Coles Myer's annual meeting Nov. 21.

**Falling Prices Negate NEC's PC Sales Gains**

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**TOKYO** — NEC Corp. said Wednesday that revenue from sales of personal computers rose 16 percent in the half year ended in September, but that falling prices had kept profit at the same level as a year earlier.

Japan's largest personal-computer maker said revenue rose to \$1.5 billion yen (\$4.15 billion) in the half year on unit sales of 1.56 million PCs, 68 percent higher than in the same period last year. The company predicted full-year PC revenue of \$4.0 billion yen on sales of 3.56 million units. NEC does not publish profit data for its PC business.

Yoshi Takayama, associated senior vice president, said, "Falling prices means profitability is only the same as last year. We don't see much increase in the second half."

He said a shortage of parts kept NEC from filling 60,000 orders in the first half.

Coles's reorganization calls for separating its key businesses and creating several new public companies with separate management and directors.

The retailer called its reorganization plan "a bold move," though it supplied few details and said the plan would take a year to implement if approved at a special meeting of shareholders. It did not mention a date for the meeting.

The restructuring proposal followed weeks of controversy triggered by the ouster of a Coles finance director who had questioned a secret transaction that had cost the retailer 18 million Australian dollars (\$13.6 million) and benefited a company in which Mr. Lew has an interest by the same amount.

Coles, with annual sales of 16.8 billion dollars, accounts for about 17 cents of every retail dollar spent in Australia. Lawrence Gruzman, a shareholder activist, dismissed Mr. Lew's proposals as "a desperate attempt to cling to control in order to continue the unethical trading with Coles."

Analysts were equally skeptical. David Perry Austock Brokers said the reorganization would be seen "as a bit of a diversion" rather than a serious effort to solve problems.

**Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX**

**Jones Prices Offering**  
 The department-store operator David Jones Ltd., one of the oldest retailers in Australia, is pricing its public offering at between 1.95 dollars and 2.15 dollars a share for institutional investors, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Retail investor can apply for shares at 2.15 dollars. If the final price is lower, they will be refunded the difference.

The price is between 11.3 times and 12.5 times the company's projected 1996 earnings, about the same multiple as its competitor Coles Myer.

The final price will be announced Nov. 27, the day the shares begin trading.

## Honda Shifts Into High Gear

### New Models Speed Growth of Sales and Profit

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**TOKYO** — The weakening yen, strong demand for the Odyssey multi-purpose vehicle and success with other new models mean Honda Motor Co.'s profit is on track to double in the current financial year, industry analysts say.

Honda, which is expected to announce its half-year results in November, forecast in May it would have current, or pretax, profit at the parent-company level of 30 billion yen (\$297.8 million) for the year that ends March 31, 1996, compared with 30.83 billion yen in its previous year.

The company has not changed its official forecast, but analysts say it now looks too conservative.

Current profit includes gains and losses made on investments in securities and other nonoperating activities, but Honda said it did not have any stock-market investments.

Honda's current profit will be 60 billion yen in the year, mainly helped by the weaker yen and strong demand for its Odyssey, said Noriyuki Matsumura, an analyst at Nikko Research Center.

Seichiro Iwasawa, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute, said parent-company current profit, which does not include results from all the automaker's subsidiaries, could reach 50 billion yen, helped by the yen's decline in value the last six months, as the dollar has recovered to around 100 yen from a low of 79.75 yen in April.

On Monday, Honda unveiled a five-door sports utility vehicle, the CR-V. It is the first such vehicle fully developed by Honda.

The company set a monthly sales target of 3,000 a month, but Mr. Iwasawa called that target "too conservative" and predicted the CR-V "will face stronger demand than the company's forecast."

Honda's managing director, Riku Iwai, said he hoped to more than double the official sales target for the CR-V in the initial period. The CR-V is priced to compete with Toyota Motor Corp.'s RAV4 and Mitsubishi Motors Corp.'s RVR, he said.

Another Honda executive, who asked not to be identified, said strong initial orders indicated that sales would surpass the target of 3,000 in the first month.

In fact, he said, the carmaker already had about 3,000 orders for the CR-V before its launch Monday.

A Honda spokesman said the company expected to release sales figures sometime next week.

Several analysts agreed that the CR-V should fare well in the market. Mr. Iwasawa described its price as "shockingly low." The Japanese selling price for the CR-V is to range from 1.72 million yen to 1.98 million yen, whereas the five-door RAV4 has a price of between 1.67 million yen and 2.03 million yen.

Among its other models, Honda had sold 112,000 Odysseys as of the end of

last month, and the automaker's spokesman said it had a domestic backlog of orders for 8,000 more.

The Odyssey was Honda's first offering for the rapidly growing recreational vehicle segment of the Japanese market. Honda launched the model Oct. 21, 1994, with a monthly sales target of 3,000. It now sells 14,000 to 15,000 Odysseys a month in Japan, and sales are expected to continue at a similar pace in October, the spokesman said.

So far this year, Honda has seen sales rise 15.2 percent from a year earlier, with the growth led by sales of the Odyssey.

**'Asian Car' Project Studied**  
 Mitsubishi Motors may develop a car model that would be manufactured and sold only in Asian markets outside Japan, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Mitsubishi said it had not made any firm decision on the project.

Other Japanese automakers, including Honda and Toyota, have unveiled similar plans. Japan's carmakers see a number of benefits to such models, dubbed "Asian cars" by the Japanese press.

They help Japanese carmakers reduce costs and decrease their reliance on exports, they allow manufacturers to cater to local taste, and new tariff agreements among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have made local production economically attractive.

## Hong Kong Lures New Stock Investors

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong companies are doing what seemed impossible just months ago: finding buyers for new stock.

The market is up and investors are looking for ways to put money into China without having to stock the Chinese companies.

Companies including New World Development Co. and China Resources Holdings Ltd. are taking advantage of the situation by spinning off subsidiaries. Smaller companies are riding in their wake, selling shares to the public for the first time.

"The timing is right," said Ravi Narain, research director at Peregrine Brokerage Ltd. "It makes sense for these companies to come to market now."

Some investors here and abroad expect China to ease credit early next year if it can get inflation under control.

This week, unlisted China Resources said it had received nine bids for each share it was selling in its food unit, Ng Fung Hong Ltd. The sale is expected to raise 630 million Hong Kong dollars (\$81.5 million), largely for acquisitions in China.

Ng Fung Hong, Hong Kong's largest distributor of meats and produce, sold 390 million shares at 11.5 times its forecast 1995 earnings — twice the price/earnings ratio of some Hong Kong competitors.

"It's really not cheap," said Ambrose Chang, who manages \$350 million for East Asia Asset Management.

Yet Mr. Chang said he bid for several million shares because he thinks they may rise as much as 15 percent within weeks. Ng Fung Hong starts trading on Oct. 25.

Judging by previous sales, Mr. Chang could be right. Take Magician Industries Holdings Ltd.,

a maker of household products. It's one of about eight small Hong Kong companies to sell new shares since July. The stock rose as much as 23 percent on its first day of trading on Wednesday.

**Competition for Cathay?**  
 Shares in Cathay Pacific Airways were little changed after China again warned of turbulence ahead for Hong Kong's dominant carrier.

Analysts expressed surprise that Cathay's stock hardly reacted to comments reported in Wednesday morning's press by a top airline Chinese aviation industry official, Shen Yuankang. He said that a Hong Kong airline now being planned by the China National Aviation Corp. would offer Cathay "healthy competition."

The airline's shares fell 5 Hong Kong cents, to 12 dollars, on Wednesday.

## APEC Members Raise Pressure on Japan

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**TOKYO** — Japan came under pressure Wednesday to break an impasse in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum over how to deal with agriculture in a regional free-trade agreement.

Winding up talks on an "action agenda" for next month's summit of the group in Osaka, officials of several of APEC's 18 members said there had been no change in the positions of Japan, China, South Korea and Taiwan, which seek concessions for agriculture and other sectors.

"Where there seems to be a difference of view at the moment is whether something more than flexibility should be allowed for specific sectors. That's a question the majority feel should not even be asked," Tony Miller, the director-general of Hong Kong's trade department, said.

"Most of us feel that the Bogor declaration, the vision expanded on by leaders last year in Indonesia, is categorical. It's all-embracing. It doesn't say some trade; it says all trade in goods and services."

In the Bogor declaration, APEC leaders adopted a non-binding plan for industrialized members to achieve free trade and investment in the region by

2010, with developing members to follow by 2020.

**Opening by Seoul**  
 South Korea will let foreign companies list shares on its stock exchange next year, Bloomberg Business News said, citing Deputy Prime Minister Hong Jai Hyung's speech to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington.

South Korea last year allowed domestic companies to list stocks overseas.

Korea Electric Power Co. and Pohang Iron & Steel Co. have listed shares on the New York Stock Exchange and elsewhere.

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### DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on September 26, 1995 it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.24 (cents) per share on or after October 24, 1995 to shareholders of record as of October 2, 1995 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of the certificate.

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### Correction

In yesterday's Sponsored Section on Network Management, a high-definition EDV application by Alcatel was mistakenly referred to as Cinema of the Future, which is a service mark of Pacific Bell. It should have been called Cinema of Tomorrow.

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**Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
 nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere  
*The Associated Press*

17 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100	High	Low	Latest Close
177	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
178	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
179	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
180	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
181	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
182	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
183	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
184	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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Continued on Page 24

**I**F YOU'RE LOOKING FOR interesting investment opportunities, you could travel to all seven continents, familiarize yourself with the local languages, customs, and economies, analyze their five-year currency fluctuations, establish domestic lines of credit, and study the unabridged texts of the local tax, securities, and limited partnership regulations.

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October 11, 1995

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& POLITICAL OUTLOOK**  
*Athens, October 30-31*

■ **THE UNITED GERMANY:**  
IMPACT ON BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY.  
*Berlin, October 19*

■ **OIL & MONEY: POLITICS & PROFITS**  
*London, November 2-3*

■ **GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT**  
*Singapore, December 4-5 & 6*

For further information about any of the above conferences or for 1996 program details,  
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**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**



## SPORTS

# Russia Wins Its Group, France Beats Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
Russia became the first country, besides host England, to guarantee its place in next year's European Championship soccer finals when it beat visiting Greece, 2-1, Wednesday.

France upset Group 1 leader Romania, 3-1, in Bucharest to give itself an excellent chance of qualifying, while Bulgaria suffered its first defeat and missed a chance to clinch the top place in Group 7 when it was upset, 2-1, by Georgia in Tbilisi.

In Cardiff, Jürgen Klinsmann scored 10 minutes from time to give Germany a 2-1 victory over Wales in their Group 7 qualifier.

The Germans pulled level on points with Bulgaria at the top of the group.

But the Bulgarians, who won 3-2 when the two countries met in Sofia in June, retain the lead going into their final, decisive qualifying match in Germany on Nov. 15.

A 71st-minute goal from Viktor Onopko, a former Russian player of the year, gave his team its victory and ensured that Russia would win Group 8 and take the one automatic qualifying berth.

Yuri Kovtun put the Russians ahead after 36 minutes before Yotis Tsoloumides equalized in the 64th minute. Seven minutes later, Onopko wrapped up the points.

Russia's victory also meant that Scotland will finish second in the group, ahead of Greece.

In other Group 1 action, Israel handed Azerbaijan its ninth consecutive defeat with a 2-0 victory in Tel Aviv, while Slovakia ended Poland's hopes with a 4-1 defeat in Bratislava.

Liechtenstein ended its 10-match qualification series with its ninth defeat, a 4-0 loss at home to Northern Ireland. Cyprus drew, 1-1, with Macedonia in a Group 2 game.

Nantes' Christian Karembeu put France ahead at the half-hour when he headed Zinedine Zidane's cross past Romania's goalkeeper, Bogdan Stelea, then followed up by ramming the ball home with his left foot.

Midfielder Yuri Djorkaeff increased France's lead three minutes before the interval when he netted the rebound after

Stelea parried a shot from Christophe Dugarry.

Stelea Bucharest striker Marius Lacatus pulled one back with a fine solo effort in the 52d minute before Zidane put the result beyond the Romanians in the 72d.

That left France a point behind Romania with one match to go.

Romania now needs to win its final match, in Slovakia on Nov. 15, and hope that France loses at home to Israel on the same night, to ensure first place.

A third-minute shot by Shota Arveladze and a second-half penalty by Georgy Kinkladze, who plays for Manchester City, opened up a 2-0 lead for Georgia.

Although AC Parma star Hristo Stoichkov replied two minutes from the end, the Bulgarians couldn't stop the Georgians from posting their fifth victory against four defeats.

In Dublin, two goals by striker John Aldridge led Ireland to a 2-1 victory over Latvia in a Group 6 qualifier and kept them in contention for a place in next year's finals.

(AP, Reuters)



Bruce Grobbelaar, left, and John Fashanu outside the court in Southampton.

## England Bribery Charges Detailed in Court

The Associated Press

**SOUTHAMPTON, England**—Former Premier League striker John Fashanu has charged with paying bribes to two goalkeepers, according to the details of England's biggest match-fixing case in 30 years that were revealed Wednesday.

Fashanu appeared in Southampton Magistrates Court along with Southampton goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar, Wimbledon goalkeeper Hans Segers and Malaysian businessman Heng Suan Lim, with all four released on conditional bail until Dec. 1. They were arrested in March and charged in July with conspiring to fix matches between Feb. 1, 1991, and March 15, 1995.

The charges were disclosed during Wednesday's court appearance.

Fashanu is accused of making cash payments to Grobbelaar and Segers to fix two Liverpool matches in 1993 and 1994.

Grobbelaar, the former Liverpool goalkeeper, allegedly accepted £40,000 (£63,000) from Fashanu in London on Nov. 25, 1993 to fix the Nov. 21 Newcastle-Liverpool game. Liverpool lost, 3-0.

Grobbelaar is also charged with accepting £22,000 from his former Zimbabwean business partner, Christopher Vincent, on Nov. 3, 1994 at Southampton "for improperly influencing the outcome of a football match or matches."

Segers, Wimbledon's Dutch goalkeeper, is charged with receiving £19,000 from Fashanu in London between Oct. 21 and Oct. 25, 1994, to fix the outcome of the Oct. 22 Wimbledon-Liverpool match. Liverpool won, 3-0.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of seven years in jail and/or an unspecified fine.

Fashanu's wife, Melissa Kassa-Mapsi, 29, was originally arrested and charged, but the Crown Prosecution Service has dropped charges against her.

Fashanu retired from soccer after a series of injuries and is now a host of the popular television series "Gladiators."

## SCOREBOARD

### FOOTBALL

#### CFL Standings

##### North Division

W	L	T	P	PF	PA	Pts.
1	0	0	0	371	32	28
2	0	0	0	495	310	20
3	0	0	0	465	374	18
4	0	0	0	441	411	14
5	1	0	0	357	383	10
6	1	0	0	324	390	10
7	2	0	0	385	425	6
8	2	0	0	355	397	4

##### South Division

W	L	T	P	PF	PA	Pts.
1	0	0	0	489	326	28
2	0	0	0	459	397	18
3	0	0	0	504	359	18
4	0	0	0	287	395	16
5	1	0	0	411	450	10

##### Monday's Results

Category 41, British Columbia 27 Toronto 21, Winnipeg 20

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

W	L	T	P	GF	GA	Pts.
1	0	0	0	2	7	1
2	0	0	0	2	4	1
3	0	0	0	2	7	1
4	0	0	0	2	7	1
5	0	0	0	2	7	1
6	0	0	0	2	7	1
7	0	0	0	2	7	1
8	0	0	0	2	7	1
9	0	0	0	2	7	1
10	0	0	0	2	7	1

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

W	L	T	P	GF	GA	Pts.
1	0	0	0	2	7	1
2	0	0	0	2	7	1
3	0	0	0	2	7	1
4	0	0	0	2	7	1
5	0	0	0	2	7	1
6	0	0	0	2	7	1
7	0	0	0	2	7	1
8	0	0	0	2	7	1
9	0	0	0	2	7	1
10	0	0	0	2	7	1

### CRICKET

#### CHAMPIONS' TROPHY TOURNAMENT

Sri Lanka vs. West Indies, Opening Match Wednesday, in Sharjah, U.A.E.

Sri Lanka: 224/5 (50 overs)

West Indies: 228/9 (50 overs)

Sri Lanka won by six runs.

### RUGBY

#### RUGBY LEAGUE WORLD CUP

Preliminary Round

Australia vs. South Africa

Score: Australia 22, South Africa 10

Score: Australia 22, South Africa 10

Score: Australia 22, South Africa 10

Score: Australia 22, South Africa 10

Score: Australia 22, South Africa 10

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## An Ode to Northwestern College Football's 'Azerbaijan'

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON**—The first line of the paper curling out of the fax machine read, "Cats Win! Cats Win! Cats Win!"

It was the modern-day equivalent of a telegram. No one receives telegrams anymore, it seems. There's no need. I'm used to news this big being reported on the radio when I turn it on in the car, or on the TV as I click through channels. Perhaps I exaggerate; perhaps I can't. For Northwestern University has now beaten both Notre Dame and Michigan in college football this year.

The weight of this will be easy to explain to non-Americans. I am skimming through the groups of countries trying to qualify for next year's European soccer championship: Estonia... Malta... Moldova... San Marino... Azerbaijan, at the bottom of Group One, underneath Poland, Slovakia and Israel. Azerbaijan has played eight, and lost eight. Scored two goals, allowed 27. Zero points, which, truthfully, is a flattening statistic. Azerbaijan is to European soccer what Northwestern has been to American college football.

I bring this up now in the sort of self-effacing way that all newly rich people use to compliment themselves. (I'll never be rich, so indulge me.) On my first weekend at Northwestern, in suburban Chicago, as I was unpacking my things, a classmate across the hall asked if I was going to the football game that afternoon. No, but thanks, I said, I wanted to get settled. I was going to be there for four years and there were going to be a lot more football games. That was in 1979, and Northwestern won that day. We didn't win another game for more than three years.

We lost the next weekend, I think it was by 55-21. It's hard to remember, the numbers were all so big. I think Ohio State beat us one year by 5 billion to 6. (We missed the extra point.) The name of our ground was Dyche Stadium. We were always vaguely embarrassed to mention this around people from other schools. It was not a good name. Now, apparently, we're sort of like the Boy Named Sue.

Nothing seemed right in those days. The field was loosely surrounded by a track. The stands leaned away from the track at a low, distant angle. The feeling was that we could hire one of the graduate engineers to set off an explosion in the northwest seating area and none of the players would even turn around. No one would have been hurt, either, unless we were playing Iowa. Then, there must have been 30,000 people from neighboring Iowa occupying those seats, all dressed up like corn. Iowans are very proud of their school color. In our unusually crowded student section one of our future Stephen Hawkings would be theorizing on how we had wandered into another dimension, while some distance away, our players were being yanked, hunched and boiled for five minutes, all for the appeasement of these strange, nomadic, corn people.

Because American college sports are rarely broadcast or reported overseas, I think it goes unrealized that they are so radically supported elsewhere in the world. Here, for instance, people grow up supporting their local team among the 92 clubs in England. In America, where

going to college has become an inalienable part of everyone's right to avoid growing up, a similar arrangement involves the hundreds of universities playing football every autumn Saturday. Once you attend a school, that school is yours forever, even if it's Northwestern; especially if it's Northwestern.

Of course, we don't tend to form gangs and riot after defeats, which was probably good news for the people who lived near Northwestern. But we could have used a little more fire. Our trademark at school was to stand up and shake our keys before kickoff. I will admit now that we were dweebs. I mean, why didn't we just climb away at our teacups while we were at it?

The mother of all losing streaks started that weekend in 1979. Just before he was fired, while trying to tend to our players during a 63-0 defeat in 1980, our coach was accidentally sideswiped by a careening Ohio State ball carrier. He was the only coach in the Big Ten to undergo reconstructive knee surgery. He was replaced in 1981 by Dennis Green, who, now we are sort of like

### Now we are sort of like the Boy Named Sue.

the following year, broke the losing streak: 34 in a row, an all-time record. Green is now the winning coach of the Minnesota Vikings, but nothing can match his accomplishment in 1982, when he won three games out of 11 for Northwestern.

No sooner were things improving than the school's athletic director was seen at a student party brawling with the star quarterback, and that was the end of that. After averaging two victories over the last 23 years, we were expected to finish 11th this year in the Big Ten conference. This would have been entirely possible. The conference swelled to 11 teams a few years ago, but its name didn't change—because, I think everyone was sort of waiting for Northwestern to leave.

But Northwestern won the opening game at Notre Dame, which was enough to make you not believe in God. Then, last weekend, Michigan fell at home to the Wildcats for the first time since 1959. This is why I have no problem predicting that one day Azerbaijan will be routing both Germany and Italy in soccer.

Trying to follow Northwestern football while overseas is a little like living in Azerbaijan. The news doesn't come from somebody with plastered hair and an affected voice shouting down from the satellite. My friend Ryo, who lives in Texas, faxes and telephones with news of players I've never seen, victories I never would have imagined. Northwestern has qualified just once for a year-end bowl game—the 1948 Rose Bowl—but now we are tied for first in the Big Ten with Ohio State, and ranked No. 14 in the nation.

"Everything's changed," Ryo told me last weekend. "The defensive backs all have biceps now."

We talked for practically an hour, dancing around the issue. Finally I said, "If we win all of our games and tie with Ohio State for first place, who goes to the Rose Bowl?"

"We do," Ryo said. "The team that went least recently goes."

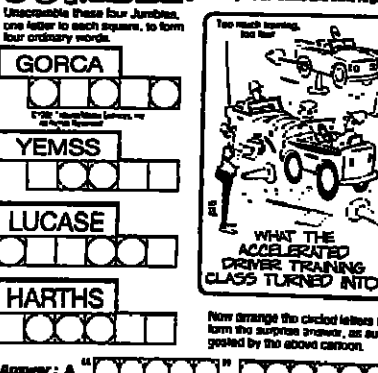
For the rest of you, I don't know how to quantify what going to the Rose Bowl would mean. I've never been.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"MRS. WILSON, I WISH YOU AND MY MOM WOULD GET TOGETHER AND PUT THINGS IN THE REFRIGERATOR."

### JUMBLE



Answer: A

Veronica: Jumble ACRO EXPLO INDOOR SLUSH Answer: You much better choose this word of course — "SPREADING"

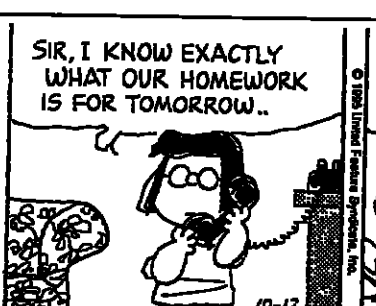
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### PEANUTS



HEY, MARCIE, DO YOU HAVE A ROUGH OR EVEN VAGUE IDEA WHAT OUR HOMEWORK IS FOR TOMORROW?



SIR, I KNOW EXACTLY WHAT OUR HOMEWORK IS FOR TOMORROW...



MARCIE, DO YOU HAVE A ROUGH OR EVEN VAGUE IDEA HOW ANNOYING YOU ARE?

### GARFIELD



GARFIELD, I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON STICKING TO YOUR DIET



MUSTARD



JON DAVIS 10-12

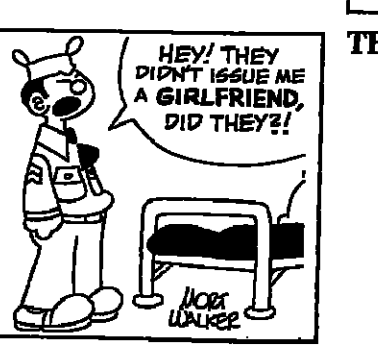
### BEEBLE BAILEY



SARGE, CAN YOU LEND ME \$20?

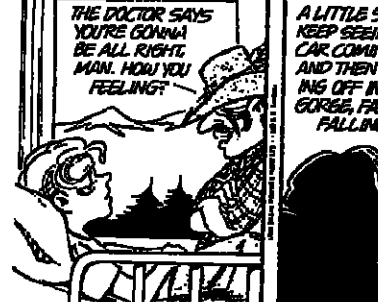


WHAT FOR?

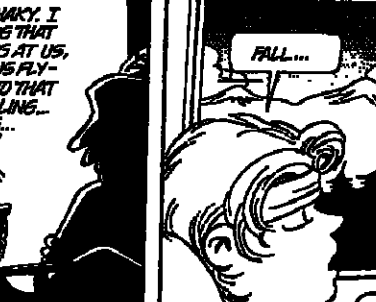


HEY! THEY DIDN'T ISSUE ME A GIRLFRIEND, DID THEY?!

### DOONESBURY



THE DOCTOR SAYS YOU'RE GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT, MA'AM. HOW YOU FEELING?

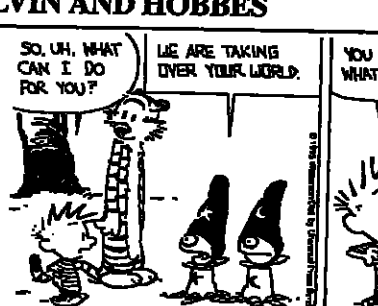


A LITTLE SICKY. I KEEP SEEING THAT CAR COMING AT US, AND THEN IT FALLS OFF INTO THAT GORGE, FALLING...



FALL...

### CALVIN AND HOBBS



SO, UM, WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU







## ART BUCHWALD

## The Chutzpah Awards

WASHINGTON — It's time for the 1995 Chutzpah Awards. Chutzpah is the Chinese word for "nerve." But it also means audacity — as in the famous case of O.J. Sing Tow, who killed his parents and then asked the court for mercy because he was an orphan.

My candidate for this year's award is not a fictional but a real human being. He is a billionaire who gave up his American citizenship to avoid paying American taxes. His name is Kenneth B. Dart, who moved from Sarasota, Florida, to Belize in Central America. He did this to take advantage of a loophole in the law that states that if you are no longer an American and did not spend more than 120 days a year in the United States, you



Buchwald

could tell the IRS to stuff it. Now there is nothing wrong with a billionaire giving up his citizenship, and Dart would not even be a candidate for the Chutzpah Award except that he persuaded the Belize government into opening a consulate in Sarasota to service the millions of Belize citizens who live in the city.

His big selling point to Belize officials was that he already had a residence in Florida so it wouldn't cost the tiny country any money.

The cynics who have been following the move believe that Dart has just found a new way to live at home without giving a nickel of tribute to the United States. But Dart's lawyers say nothing could be further from the truth. All who know the wealthy man say that he loves Belize and would give his life for it.

Apparently Dart believes very few people in the United States understand how important this strategically located country is to America's security.

If Belize has a consulate in Sarasota, economists from all over the world can travel there to study the effects of Belize groundnuts on the Japanese yen.

The consulate could be declared a tax-free zone where curious billionaires could learn the latest loopholes for those who have it and want to keep even more of it.

So, I nominate Ken Dart for the Chutzpah Award which, unfortunately, does not carry a monetary prize.

It does, however, entitle the winner to wear a bronze Belize flag medallion around his neck when "Stars and Stripes Forever" is played.

## Italy Prints Catalogue Of Looted Art Works

The Associated Press

ROME — In a move to recover art stolen during World War II, Italy has published a catalogue of 1,500 looted works in the hope it will produce leads for investigators.

The catalogue lists the artist, size and origin of each item and details the circumstances under which it disappeared. A fifth of the listings are accompanied by photographs.

One of the most important works is the sculpted mask of a faun by Michelangelo, stolen from a castle near Arezzo by the 305th German Infantry Division in 1944. Other artists listed include Botticelli, Holbein, Rembrandt and Rubens.

## Wayne Shorter's Road to Instant Gratification

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wayne Shorter almost named "High Life," his new album, "Instant Gratification." It is, he says, about the "regaining of patience" through "thorough" music that gives you "the complete picture."

An amiable, facetious twist of the lips indicates he knows how impossible it is to explain music with words but he'll try anyway: "There are mostly sound bites and jump cuts out there. I see a lot of people sitting through 'Pulp Fiction' and 'Braveheart,' which are basically designed so that you do not have to pay attention to follow the story. But on the other hand, I hear the beginning of a hue and cry from people wanting more substance. More involvement. Something more than a series of explosions. Implosions. Exploitative implosions."

You wonder how seriously he's taking himself when he stops to play with words. But he says he's "going for it. I want to crack this impatience thing. Kids are too busy jumping around to pay attention. They won't walk through a museum. They can't sit still long enough to listen to Bach. It's malignant. Instant gratification leads to AIDS and quick divorce."

It is neither a surprise nor coincidence that much of that "hue and cry" is from women. Women tell him "High Life" has "a whole lot to lean into." They say they hear an entire wardrobe — jewelry, ornaments, all sorts of colored fabric — in there. Women are attracted to his music in general. Marilyn Mazur, Geri Allen, Terri Lynne Carrington, Renee Rosnes and Tracy Wormworth have worked with him, and the keyboardist Rachel Z had a key influence on "High Life."

Watching a video she gave him, he liked the way she took her time with music even though she was performing on national television. "So, young people can still have patience," he mused.

He started to put the album together with Rachel Z and producer Marcus Miller, who had produced Miles Davis's "Tutu." Shortly before his

death, Davis had advised Shorter to make a romantic album and he considers this one to be a "romantic adventure."

It is aimed at the Contemporary Jazz chart, an easy listening category. By extending form and designing subtle sound configurations, Shorter manages to squeeze a great deal of grace and substance into the Contemporary easy chair. But his pitch at patience and "the complete picture" does not, like "Tutu," enlarge the category itself. Shorter describes it as "an attempt to raise the IQ of commercial music."

Like Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and Pat Metheny, he knows how to mix musical and commercial calls. He can hit pay dirt pretty much at will. He has made many moves in his long and varied career — writing, playing, leading — circling between yin and yang and contention and concession in wide and dramatic arcs.

Wearing a Versace shirt, looking nowhere near his 62 years, he is at ease being interviewed in the lobby of the Ritz hotel, King of the hill, as it were, he lives near Mulholland Drive on the crown of the Hollywood Hills in Los Angeles. He relates to living there as a sort of bizarre modulation rather than a triumph.

There is a movie projection room with a big screen ("the real deal"), THX sound, well-stocked video and audio libraries, and a computerized 24-track recording studio with rhythm machines, samplers, synthesizers and the rest. Steel shutters and an electric alarm system have been installed. One of his two Mercedes was stolen recently, but he's insured.

This may seem like a surprisingly fancy bunker for a jazz saxophone player but he's a lot more than that and he's sort of surprised himself. After making his name with Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, he joined Miles Davis for six influential years. It was a cutting edge quintet with Hancock, Ron Carter and Tony Williams. In his autobiography, Davis named Shorter as "intellectual musical catalyst."

They advanced their own edge, taking standard harmony and form to a point where there was nowhere to go but out



Composer/saxophonist Shorter: People want "more substance."

(modality) or in (rock). Shorter went both ways. All the while he had been writing two-fisted, brainy songs in a style described as "nostalgic lyri-

cism." The collective influence of "Speak No Evil," "Children of the Night," "Beauty and the Beast," "Water Babies," "Nefertiti,"

"Footprints" and all the others on the jazz palate equals that of Cole Porter. Few nights go by in the clubs without a Wayne Shorter tune being called.

He wrote songs for Weather Report, the successful jazz-rock fusion group he co-founded with Joe Zawinul and Miroslav Vitous; and his saxophone sound was one of its key definitions. According to Billboard magazine, Shorter's "days with Weather Report resulted in music so influential that it continues to inform today." As the years went by, however, he played an increasingly passive role as he first withdrew from the spotlight and then faded out of focus.

He finally quit in favor of touring with all-stars and recording with hip pop names like Joni Mitchell, Pino Daniele, Milton Nascimento and Steely Dan. After co-leading a band with Carlos Santana in 1989, he reacted to a contractual problem with a record company by being "grateful for the hiatus." It was time to take off and "go real slow."

Musicians continued to cover his songs. Weather Report was reissued on CD. Plugged into the Internet and with an E-mail address, he was ripe for the slow lane on Mulholland. He spent time with his wife Ana Maria and their friends. He read books, watched ball games and movies, sat in the sun, learned about computers: "I'd been out on the road for pretty much 30 straight years. I was in no hurry. I needed time to think."

He thought about the future: we will have medical smart rooms in our houses with robotic facilities and fail-safe systems. We won't need to call a doctor any more. Harmonizers will one day be able to choose their own harmonies. Vehicles will be automatically directed on smart highways.

On the other hand, we might not even need highways any more after the invention of enough stuff like creative harmonizers and medical smart rooms. People are leaving their houses less and less as it is. Soon the only way out will be via the eject button. Bam! May Day! Straight up. Which got him thinking about instant gratification.

## POSTCARD

## The Post-Soviet Wedding Gains a Little Frivolity

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

KIEV — They arrived on cue, every 10 minutes, in swaths of tulips, taffeta and satin. One resembled a medieval princess, another a cocky sailor girl. Many teetered under tight bodices, pinched-in waists and balloon-shaped skirts.

There were 34 brides at the Darnitsky Wedding Palace, each with a precise time slot on a marriage assembly line that allows barely a whiff of intimacy but, these days, gales of commercialism.

As the second couple of the day, Vitaliy Gorbenko, a 22-year-old musician, and Ludmila Karachun, a 20-year-old student, posed for after-the-ceremony snaps in the palace gardens, another couple were inside the austere marble hall assenting to their marriage vows and three more were in the

lobby, haggling over prices for videos and photographs.

Fall is the busy season for weddings in Ukraine, a time when the weather is generous, fruits and vegetables are plentiful from the harvest and the mood is upbeat.

In the communist era, a civil marriage was all that was permitted. The service was blessed by the national anthem, a portrait of Lenin woven into a tapestry hung on the stage and a bust of Lenin looked down from the mezzanine.

A civil ceremony is still essential, though it can be followed by a church wedding, and in the current Orthodox religious revival in Ukraine often is. But out of habit and culture, the emphasis is still on the grandly named three-story concrete structure where the registrar, Natalya Mishina, and her staff of usher, typist, dresser and photographers have loosened

up. The communist trappings have gone, and a tape of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" greets the bride couple as they walk down a red carpet to face Mishina, poised 20 yards away at a raised podium.

By the last couples before the lunch break, she still looked the bride and groom in the eye and after presenting them with their laminated marriage certificate, she said, "You may now kiss."

What followed was sometimes a nervous peck, sometimes a long smooch, but whatever the style the palace's photographer and video man were there to record it.

"Weddings here used to look like the front page of a labor newspaper," said Mishina, a former choir singer, whose melodious voice helps soothe the nerves of the most flustered young bride. "Now we try to create an emotional, a more intimate atmosphere."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Amsterdam	16/11	12/23	5h	Bangkok	31/28	26/79	21h
London	20/17	17/23	5h	Beijing	24/75	18/64	11/52
Paris	20/16	14/21	5h	Hong Kong	27/80	24/75	21h
Berlin	21/17	16/21	5h	New Delhi	31/28	26/79	21h
Stockholm	16/16	12/23	5h	Manila	29/82	26/79	21h
Oslo	16/16	12/23	5h	Singapore	30/80	26/79	21h
Brussels	20/17	16/21	5h	Seoul	28/79	26/79	21h
Madrid	20/17	16/21	5h	Taipei	28/79	26/79	21h
Prague	16/16	12/23	5h	Yokohama	28/79	26/79	21h
Warsaw	16/16	12/23	5h	Tokyo	30/80	26/79	21h
Vienna	16/16	12/23	5h				
Zurich	16/16	12/23	5h				
North America				Latin America			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
London	20/17	17/23	5h	Buenos Aires	18/24	13/23	4/29
Paris	20/16	14/21	5h	Caracas	28/84	18/68	18/64
Berlin	21/17	16/21	5h	La Paz	18/24	13/23	4/29
Stockholm	16/16	12/23	5h	Mexico City	24/75	18/64	11/52
Oslo	16/16	12/23	5h	Panama City	24/75	18/64	11/52
Brussels	20/17	16/21	5h	Port-au-Prince	24/75	18/64	11/52
Madrid	20/17	16/21	5h	Santiago	11/52	9/22	17/32
Prague	16/16	12/23	5h				
Warsaw	16/16	12/23	5h				
Vienna	16/16	12/23	5h				
Zurich	16/16	12/23	5h				
Middle East				Africa			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
London	20/17	17/23	5h	Algiers	22/71	16/48	23/73
Paris	20/16	14/21	5h	Cairo	11/52	9/22	17/32
Berlin	21/17	16/21	5h	Conakry	24/75	18/64	11/52
Stockholm	16/16	12/23	5h	Harare	18/24	13/23	4/29
Oslo	16/16	12/23	5h	Lima	24/75	18/64	11/52
Brussels	20/17	16/21	5h	Lisbon	18/24	13/23	4/29
Madrid	20/17	16/21	5h	Madrid	24/75	18/64	11/52
Prague	16/16	12/23	5h	Manila	29/82	26/79	21h
Warsaw	16/16	12/23	5h	Seoul	28/79	26/79	21h
Vienna	16/16	12/23	5h	Taipei	28/79	26/79	21h
Zurich	16/16	12/23	5h	Yokohama	28/79	26/79	21h
Oceania				Australia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
London	20/17	17/23	5h	Adelaide	18/24	13/23	4/29
Paris	20/16	14/21	5h	Brisbane	24/75	18/64	11/52
Berlin	21/17	16/21	5h	Canberra	18/24	13/23	4/29
Stockholm	16/16	12/23	5h	Perth	24/75	18/64	11/52
Oslo	16/16	12/23	5h	Sydney	24/75	18/64	11/52
Brussels	20/17	16/21	5h	Toronto	11/52	9/22	17/32
Madrid	20/17	16/21	5h				
Prague	16/16	12/23	5h				
Warsaw	16/16	12/23	5h				
Vienna	16/16	12/23	5h				
Zurich	16/16	12/23	5h				

Legend: + partly cloudy, - cloudy, - showers, - thunderstorms, - heavy rain, - snow, - ice, - W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

## PEOPLE

## PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao

of India has nearly completed a political novel whose protagonist follows a career remarkably like his own, according to the magazine Outlook, which has published excerpts. "There comes a time when politics seems pointless even to a politician," wrote the 73-year-old leader, who has been working on the book for 15 years.

It holds no promise, brings no rewards, affords no satisfaction. On the other hand, it leaves you fretting under a relentless maligning blitz from all sides." He writes of one character who "perfected the art of mauling his party's ideology endlessly, without believing a word of it. It worked very well and he found that by and large he was in identical company. No one gave a damn for beliefs."

Luciano Pavarotti announced in a joint statement with opera's two other top tenors, Placido Domingo and José Carreras, that the trio would stage their first world tour, performing together before nearly 300,000 people in five concerts starting in 1996. The Italian and the two Spaniards will perform in Tokyo next June, London and New York in July, Munich in August and Melbourne in March 1997. The concerts continue the formula set for the 1990 and 1994 soccer World Cups when the three tenors shared the same stage.

Sting's former accountant, facing 15 charges of theft, is denying he stole \$9.5 million from the British pop star. Keith Moore insists that Sting actually still owes him about \$1.5 million in fees. Prosecutors say the accountant siphoned off millions from Sting's accounts to a Bank of Scotland account, then transferred it to an investment company for his own use.

John Wayne Bobbitt wants to get back together with his estranged wife, who wounded more than his pride. With flowers and candy, Bobbitt tried to reconcile with Lorena at the hair salon where she works, but she turned him away twice.

Oscar Wilde, wit and gay martyr, is to be retried almost exactly a century after the famous trial that condemned him to two years in Reading Gaol, and his defense advocate is to be the former French justice



Placido Domingo, José Carreras and Luciano Pavarotti in London.

minister Robert Badinter. But the trial will take place on stage rather than in a court room as Badinter, a former president of France's constitutional court, presents a play that he has written entitled "C.3.3" after Wilde's prison number. A plea to Queen Elizabeth II for Wilde's rehabilitation was recently turned down.

Ralph Fiennes's sister traces his tortured, brooding characters to their upbringing with a volatile mother. "She was close to the edge at times, and as children we all witnessed it," Martha Fiennes told Vanity Fair. "She would scream, break crockery, threaten to kill us all." Their mother, Jini, died two years ago of breast cancer.

Elvis Presley's 1967 Dodge pickup, Jethro's hot rod from the "Beverly Hills" television show and Howard Hughes's Chrysler camera car will go on the auction block Saturday at the Petersen Automotive Museum in Los Angeles. Car collector Scotty Boses, whose Hollywood Picture Vehicles company has provided rentals to the entertainment industry for 20 years, has decided to retire and is getting rid of his 138 vehicles and more than 250 other items. "I hate to leave my cars, but I've made the

decision to retire and relax," Boses said.

Tony Danza, the star of the TV series "Hudson Street," had a confrontation with two men who videotaped him with his children on a Malibu beach, but prosecutors said there was not enough evidence to charge him. Two photographers said that Danza followed them from the beach in his car, got out and then kicked and broke the window of their car before snatching the camera.

Psychologist Dr. Joyce Brothers wanted an authentic Alaska experience and got one — suffering a broken nose, chipped teeth and a concussion in a fall during a sled-dog ride. The 66-year-old columnist and TV host was treated at a hospital after tipping over in an all-terrain vehicle pulled by a team of sled dogs in an accident caused by a dog fight. Brothers said that she expected to be back on television by the end of the week.

Prince Akishino of Japan and his wife, Princess Kiko, felt right at home in Sydney when they visited the opera and officials had to clear a path through a crowd of excited Japanese tourists.

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Czech Republic	001-800-0111
Denmark	001-800-0111
France	001-800-0111
Germany	001-800-0111
Greece	001-800-0111
Hungary	001-800-0111
Iceland	001-800-0111
Ireland	001-800-0111
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